

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONCLUSION OF 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS

AU180641 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 80 p 2

["'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' Strengthened Our Militant Alliance: Communique on Conclusion of Maneuvers Published"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The following communique was published at the conclusion of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers:

A maneuver of staffs, troops and naval amphibious forces of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states with the name "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" took place on the territory of the GDR and in the contiguous maritime regions of the Baltic Sea from 4 to 12 September 1980. The maneuver was led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister.

The maneuver was intended to test the military cohesion and coordination in conducting joint combat activities of groups of units and units of the arms and branches of the allied armed forces. The maneuver proceeded in an organized and instructive manner. It demonstrated the increased level of the operational-tactical training of the staffs, troops, and amphibious forces on land, on the water and in the air. The maneuver was a contribution to the further consolidation of comradeship in arms among the fraternal armies and to educating the members of the Joint Armed Forces in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and mutual friendship.

The targets set for the maneuver were achieved. The troops, naval forces and staffs participating in the maneuver have in the meantime returned to their permanent garrisons and base areas.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER EXPRESSES THANKS FOR MANEUVER

AU201725 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 80 p 2

["High Recognition for the Maneuver Participants: Minister Heinz Hoffmann Expresses Thanks for Dedication"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, has expressed gratitude and recognition to all the participating members and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA] for outstanding performances in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver. "Your military skill and dedication, based on a high political responsibility, your courage and steadfastness have proven to be decisive in complying with the high demands leveled by the maneuver on every individual." This is stated in a letter from the minister, published in the most recent issue of VOLKSARMEE. "You side by side with our comrades in arms, have convincingly demonstrated the determination and ability to reliably protect peace and socialism at any time."

It is now important to conclude the training year with exemplary results in political and combat training, to creatively evaluate the experiences amassed at the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver, and to apply them in the interest of a great fighting strength and combat readiness. Army General Hoffmann expressed his conviction that the NVA members, led by the party of the workers class, closely linked with the working people, always at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, will always accomplish their military class assignment under all conditions.

At the same time, the minister thanked all GDR working people, and the members of the Pioneer and youth organizations for their firm affinity with the soldiers of socialism.

REPORTAGE ON MADRID CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING

Hungarian Delegation Proposal

LD181958 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 18 September (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Madrid:

At the Wednesday afternoon session the Hungarian delegation at the preparatory Madrid meeting mooted a 10-point proposal regarding the agenda of the actual meeting scheduled to commence on November 11. According to the Hungarian draft agenda, after the ceremonial inauguration, which will be addressed by the delegate of the host country and the secretary-general of the United Nations or his representative, introductory lectures will be delivered by the participant countries' delegates. Following this, the session would hear reports of the UN European Economic Commission and the UNESCO, statements of the non-participating Mediterranean countries, and reports about events organized on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

Thereafter--proposes the draft agenda presented by Hungary--discussions could begin on the implementation of the Final Act's various provisions and on issues connected with the improvement of relations, intensification of European security and cooperation and the further development of detente. This could be followed by presentation and discussion of proposals.

According to the Hungarian move, in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act's chapter on the continuity of the conference, the next step could be examination of the possibility for future meetings. Thereafter a final document could be elaborated and adopted. Finally the delegates would deliver closing addresses and then the meeting would conclude ceremonially.

On Thursday morning the preparatory meeting began discussion over the Hungarian proposal as well as over an earlier suggestion put forward by Spain.

Yugoslav Proposal

LD221950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia today proposed that the Madrid meeting of the conference on Security and Cooperation of Europe determine the exact date and place for holding the next meeting of the CSCE with a view to ensuring the follow-up to the conference. The proposal was submitted by Ambassador Miroslav Zotovic in today's very dynamic session of the preparatory meeting in Madrid which has entered its third week.

Ambassador Zotovic is reported to have said that the ensurance of the follow-up to the CSCE is a factor of fundamental importance for strengthening security, cooperation and detente not only in Europe but also far beyond.

He stressed the need for "reinforcing the spirit of negotiation", which would make it possible to reach accord and a compromise on the further work of the gathering, at which a constructive atmosphere has already been created thanks to the efforts of all participants.

By this proposal Yugoslavia strongly urged the ensurance of the CSCE development, the importance of which was pointed to in the statements of the representatives of 35 states. The impression is, however, that some countries would like to turn precisely this fundamental factor of the CSCE into a trump-card for negotiation, primarily in the spirit of bloc rivalry.

A large majority of the 19 delegations which participated in a very lively debate supported and welcomed the proposal of the Yugoslav delegation. Noted in particular were the statements made by the delegates of Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Malta, Cyprus and Romania. Their virtually unanimous stand was that the follow-up to the CSCE should be maintained as a process enabling a constructive dialogue of all European states and great powers on the substantive questions of cooperation and security in Europe.

The impression gained from the statements made by the delegates of France, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany is that the European Community considers the continuation of the CSCE development useful.

But opposite views--maintained, admittedly, by very few speakers--were also voiced in the debate.

The representatives of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union were among those who spoke today. The official Hungarian proposal of the agenda for the main Madrid meeting of the CSCE, already under discussion, is known not to contain anything on the followup to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The very active role of the group of non-aligned and neutral countries was reasserted in today's session, when their representatives followed one after another to state that the Final Act demands a step-by-step development of the CSCE process and the patient but persistent maintenance of the "spirit of Helsinki".

This point, however, may in a strange way be turned here into one of bloc rivalry, similarly as the question of human rights was made use of at the 1977 Belgrade meeting. This might be highly dangerous for the Madrid meeting of the CSCE, the more so as the world situation now is burdened with many crises and trouble spots, so that a renewal of the policy of detente is a vital necessity for maintaining and strengthening peace.

JOINT DECLARATION ON VISIT OF MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL

AU181705 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["Text" of joint declaration issued on the visit of Samora Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 8-13 September]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a Mozambique delegation, headed by Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 8-13 September 1980.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, and paid tribute to Georgi Dimitrov--the Bulgarian people's teacher and leader, outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement. During his visit Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique, paid visits to and inspected economic projects and historical as well as cultural sites. He became familiar with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building socialism. Warm and cordial hospitality was accorded to Comrade Samora Moises Machel as an expression of the Bulgarian people's friendly feelings towards the people of Mozambique.

During the visit, official talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. These talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and head of the Cabinet; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union; Ivan Sakarev, BCP Central Committee member and minister of construction and building materials; Atanas Semerdzhiev, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of national defense, chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and Vladislav Videnov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Mozambique side: Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee, Central Committee secretary on international issues, member of the People's Assembly Permanent Committee, and minister of foreign affairs; Tome Eduardo, Member of the Frelimo Central Committee and member of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique, as well as deputy secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee Control Commission and member of the People's Assembly Permanent Committee; Sergio Vieira, member of the Frelimo Central Committee, head of the Frelimo Central Committee "Defense and Security" Department, deputy to the People's Assembly and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique; Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Frelimo Central Committee, deputy to the People's Assembly and minister of public works and housing; Antonio Rodrigues Branco, deputy to the People's Assembly, minister for industry and power, (Abdul Magid Osman), coal and liquid fuel secretary of state and deputy to the People's Assembly; Joao dos Santos Ferreira, state secretary for cotton; Rui Gonzalez, state secretary for the accelerated development of the valleys of Limpopo and Incomati; Jose Julio Andrade, chief of the Frelimo chairman's and president's cabinet and head of the Frelimo "Cadres" Department, as well as deputy to the People's Assembly; Fernando Honwana, deputy to the People's Assembly and special assistant to the president; Zacarias Kupela, deputy to the People's Assembly and general secretary of the Mozambique Youth Organization; Carlos Taju, assistant to the president; and Felisberto Likanga, head of the "Socialist Countries" Department of the Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two leaders briefed each other on their countries' development. They reviewed bilateral relations and mapped out measures for the further expansion and intensification of these relations.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed his high-ranking guest on the Bulgarian people's great achievements, which are the result of the people's enthusiastic and selfless labor devoted to the implementation and overfulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, for the worthy celebration of the 12th BCP Congress which will mark a new stage in building a developed socialist society. He also briefed his guest on preparations for the festive celebration of the glorious jubilee—the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

Samora Machel, in turn, briefed Todor Zhivkov on the tasks of the Mozambique people in implementing the decisions of the third Frelimo congress, and on the great political and organizational initiative taken by the party in connection with creating the necessary prerequisites for consolidation and development of the construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his high appreciation of the successes achieved by the Mozambique people under Frelimo leadership in defending their country's independence, sovereignty and socioeconomic development, as well as in building a socialist society and in implementing the decisions adopted by the third Frelimo congress. The Bulgarian side expressed particularly high appreciation for the international assistance which Frelimo and Mozambique are rendering to the struggling people of Zimbabwe in trying to achieve their independence, as well as for the support which the People's Republic of Mozambique is giving to the peoples fighting imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, racial discrimination, Zionism and apartheid.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the role played by the People's Republic of Mozambique in rallying the progressive and anti-imperialist forces. He also congratulated his high-ranking guest on his activities in consolidating the unity of the Organization of African Unity and of the nonaligned countries movement.

Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed his high appreciation for the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a socialist society, in implementing the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress, as well as in the consistent and constructive foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This is a policy aimed at consolidating peace and security, and at developing cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. It was ascertained with gratification during the talks that on the basis of the "friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique" signed in Maputo on 24 October 1978, and on the basis of the other documents signed, Bulgarian-Mozambique relations are constantly expanding and being intensified in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The resolve of the two countries was also confirmed to continue to develop future relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and Frelimo, relations which are of decisive importance for the development and intensification of the many-sided cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The two leaders welcomed the intensification of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in a number of important economic sectors, and approved the protocol signed on 21 August 1980 in Maputo, as well as its addenda, considering this protocol as a basic document and essential step forward in the further practical and efficient development of bilateral economic relations. The importance of the work and decisions adopted by the Bulgarian-Mozambique joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation was also emphasized.

The two sides expressed their readiness to cooperate in the further development, expansion and intensification of interstate relations through the organization and holding of meetings and consultations at various levels dealing with questions of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural sectors, as well as on international issues of common interest. The two sides expressed readiness to cooperate in intensifying relations and cooperation between the two national assemblies, between trade unions, youth, women's and sports organizations, as well as to encourage fraternization between districts, cities, enterprises, institutions and others. Having confirmed the great importance of mutual acquaintance between the two peoples as regards their rich cultural heritage, arts, traditions and customs by using varied forms of cultural exchange, the two delegations expressed their wish to cooperate in expanding fruitful cultural cooperation between the two countries and peoples. In this connection, the Mozambique side expressed readiness to devote the necessary efforts to the celebration of the remarkable Bulgarian people's jubilee--the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state--in the People's Republic of Mozambique by establishing a national preparatory committee for this purpose.

During the visit of President Samora Machel to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the following documents were signed: a cooperation protocol between the BCP and Frelimo for 1981-82, a program on planning coordination for economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique for the 1981-85 5-year plan period, and an agreement on cooperation in the sector of tourism.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Samora Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, discussed the present international situation. They stated with satisfaction that their countries share the same stand on basic international problems. The two leaders stated with satisfaction that the worldwide revolutionary process is being intensified, that socialism is being consolidated in all four continents, that the successes of the national liberation movement are growing, and the peoples throughout the world are increasingly participating in the struggle for peace.

The two leaders noted with concern that the international atmosphere has been recently exacerbated as a result of the trend toward confrontation and tension adopted by the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonistic forces. It is a trend of drastic deviation from the policy of detente and cooperation, toward a policy of military superiority and "cold war," a policy of sabotage against detente. The two sides confirmed their resolve to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world, and to contribute to the adoption of effective measures aimed at stopping the arms race and at disarmament, measures aimed at consolidating and expanding the process of detente, at eliminating the hotbeds of tension. The two sides also asserted their readiness to continue to contribute to rallying all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in order to foil the aggressive plans and actions of imperialism.

The two leaders resolutely denounced the attempts of the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonistic forces to stop the process of detente, to intensify the arms race and to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states, as well as to create hotbeds of crisis and tension. In this connection, the two sides stressed the danger stemming from the aggressive policy of the imperialist forces in the Middle East, Africa and in other areas where these forces are trying to consolidate their military-strategic positions and expand their military bases, as well as to erect new military blocs.

Concern was expressed regarding the NATO decisions on production and deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe, which leads toward a disruption of the existing balance of forces and threatens peace and security in Europe as well as throughout the world.

The two sides stressed the necessity that the CSCE Final Act be implemented in its entirety, as a long-term program of action, by all signatory states which participated in the conference. Hope was expressed that the Madrid meeting will proceed in a constructive atmosphere, and will be followed by a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as was proposed by the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The two sides pointed out their full support for the proposals on starting negotiations on questions of missiles and nuclear arms simultaneously and in close connection with the question of the above mentioned U.S. nuclear weapons. The two sides expressed support for the efforts of the Warsaw Pact member-states for progress at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The two sides declared themselves in favor of promptly ratifying the SALT II treaty.

The two leaders welcomed with satisfaction the new victories achieved by the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces in Africa. They expressed confidence that in the near future, the entire African Continent will be fully liberated. They enthusiastically welcomed the achievement of freedom in Zimbabwe, which is the result of the long resistance of this country's people and of their heroic armed struggle for national liberation against a colonial and racist regime. The two leaders congratulated the people of Zimbabwe, who in free and democratic elections chose their own government in conformity with their aspirations. The two sides expressed confidence that the people of Zimbabwe will preserve their unity in consolidating their national independence, and will build up their country in peace and social progress.

The two sides expressed solidarity with the people of Namibia and their legitimate representative, SWAPO, while denouncing the maneuvers of the South African racist regime, supported by imperialist forces, aimed at establishing a puppet regime likely to perpetuate the oppression, exploitation and international tension in that area. The two sides insisted on the prompt application of UN Security Council Resolution No 435, as a form of settling the conflict and satisfying the demands of the people of Namibia.

The two sides confirmed their support for the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress, which is their only legitimate representative, against racism and apartheid and for liberation and social progress.

The two leaders resolutely denounced the threats, provocations, and aggressive actions committed by the racist regime of the South African Republic against the territories of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Zimbabwe. They insisted on a prompt and definite stop to such actions. The two sides stressed that the racist government of Pretoria is promoting its policy of aggression, dictation and oppression with the support of the imperialist states. The two leaders insisted on the application of the respective UN resolutions and OAU resolutions as regards the apartheid regime in the South African Republic.

The two leaders expressed grave concern about the increasing tension created in the Horn of Africa, where the imperialist forces have not renounced their aggressive intentions.

The two leaders confirmed their recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, and they acknowledged the right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to take its place within the United Nations and in all other international organizations. The two sides stressed the necessity of establishing peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique enthusiastically welcomed the 1976 April revolution of the Afghan people as a historic event, which inaugurated an epoch of basic changes in Afghanistan. The two leaders resolutely denounced the provocations and aggression of imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in order to suppress the revolutionary and democratic achievements of the Afghan people. The two sides also supported the measures adopted by the Afghan Government in connection with consolidating the Afghan people's revolutionary achievements.

The two sides energetically denounced the concentration of military forces of the imperialist states in the Persian Gulf area, and the declaration of this area as a "zone of vital interest for the United States." The two sides also declared themselves against the attempts to create new military-political blocs, and against the establishment of new military bases in the Indian Ocean and on the African Continent which are aimed against the freedom and independence of the peoples living in those areas, against peace and international security throughout the world. The two sides support the proposals of the states in the Indian Ocean area to transform this area into a zone free of nuclear weapons, a zone of peace.

The two leaders noted with concern the alarming situation in the Middle East. They resolutely denounced the Camp David agreements, signed with the active participation of the United States, as well as the separatist Israeli-Egyptian treaty. The two sides also denounced the recent decision of the Israeli parliament to annex East Jerusalem and to declare Jerusalem the "eternal and indivisible" capital of the Israeli state, which is in contradiction to the basic interests of the Arab countries and peoples. The two leaders expressed their conviction that a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East crisis can only be achieved after the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, after the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine have been implemented, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state, and after the sovereignty and security of all states in this area have been guaranteed. The two sides pointed out that in settling the Middle East problem, all interested parties must participate, including the PLO which is the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

The two sides welcomed the victory of the revolutionary and democratic forces in Nicaragua. They expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Chile, Bolivia, El Salvador and other Latin American countries for democratic rights and social liberation, against military dictatorial regimes imposed and supported by North American imperialism.

The two sides positively evaluated the role of the nonaligned countries movement in alleviating international tension, as well as the struggle of this movement against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination, Zionism and apartheid and for the consolidation of national independence, peace and social progress.

The two sides ascertained with satisfaction that the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist unity of the African countries and peoples is strengthening. They pointed out the great role played by the OAU in this struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the consolidation of the national independence of the African states and for cooperation among them.

The Mozambique side highly appreciated the role of the European socialist countries in preserving and consolidating peace and security throughout the world, for detente and disarmament, for the development of international cooperation, as well as the assistance that these countries are rendering to the national liberation movement and to the developing countries.

The two leaders expressed themselves in favor of reorganizing international economic relations on a just, democratic basis, eliminating exploitation and discrimination in international economic relations, and respecting the rights of all states to use their natural resources for their own purposes and needs.

The two leaders declared themselves in favor of further enhancing the role of the United Nations in consolidating peace and international security on the basis of a strict observation of the UN Charter by all member-states.

The two sides expressed great satisfaction at the results achieved during the official, friendly visit of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The two leaders evaluated the talks and results achieved as an important contribution to the development of sincere friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel expressed gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the warm and fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to him and those accompanying him.

Samora Moises Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, addressed an invitation to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with gratification.

Signed on 13 September 1980 in the city of Varna and issued in Bulgarian and Portuguese. Signed for the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Todor Zhivkov; for the People's Republic of Mozambique: Samora Machel.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN CHANDRA

AU222020 Sofia BTA in English 1911 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 22 Sep, (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, received Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council and talked with him on the forthcoming World Peace Parliament of Peoples.

The meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, president of the National Peace Committee.

ZHIVKOV GREETES NICARAGUA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU142105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to the Government of National Restoration of Nicaragua conveying most cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Nicaragua. The telegram expresses confidence that the comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua that has begun will continue to further develop for the well-being of the two peoples and in the interest of peace, security and social progress in the world.

PREMIER TODOROV GREETES PRC STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

AU192107 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] BTA--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a greetings telegram to Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the State Council of the PRC on the occasion of his appointment to that post.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR SOFIA PEACE CONFERENCE

AU221817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Beginning tomorrow, Sofia will host the most representative manifestation in the 30 year-old history of the peace movement--the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace. Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, who will participate in the work of the World Peace Parliament, has arrived in Sofia.

Delegations from a number of other countries have also arrived. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Guyla Kallia, chairman of the Patriotic People's Front. Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the front, is also a member of the delegation. He is a member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo.

The Soviet delegation which will participate in the work of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, is headed by Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary. The delegation of the GDR is headed by Ingeborg Langer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

At Sofia airport, the delegations and guests were welcomed by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is chairman of the National Preparatory Committee for the World Parliament. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and other officials were also present at the airport.

PEOPLE'S ARMY 36TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN SOFIA

AU222023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] A festive meeting was held at the central club of the Bulgarian People's Army today on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. The festive meeting was attended by the Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, and Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior, as well as by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the Military-Administrative Department of the BCP Central Committee, by deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the army, veterans of the great fatherland war, as well as by many citizens. Military attaches from the fraternal socialist countries, accredited in Bulgaria, also attended.

Col Gen Boris Todorov, deputy minister of national defense, delivered an address. He described the development of the Bulgarian People's Army as the successor to the glorious September insurgents and antifascists of 1923, and as successor to the heroic Bulgarian partisans:

[Begin Todorov recording] "Today our soldiers are unshakably standing on guard, watching over the freedom and independence of their homeland. They are closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee. They are infinitely loyal to the people. Allow me, on this solemn occasion, on behalf of all soldiers, once more to assure the BCP, as well as its Central Committee, that the Bulgarian People's Army has been always and will always be a faithful guard, watching over our people's peaceful efforts." [applause, end recording]

On behalf of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, Lt Gen Vyecheslav Kotov, assistant to the representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, delivered an address.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS DECISION ON IMPROVING TRANSPORT

AU222028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] In implementing the decisions of the BCP Central Committee July plenum and the instructions issued by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in connection with stabilizing work in the transportation sector, and for the purpose of attaining full, high quality and accurate transportation services, functioning according to schedule, the BCP Central Committee held a meeting today. The meeting was attended by secretaries of okrug party committees and leaders of the transportation staffs established in the okrugs.

Comrade Grisha Filipov analyzed the state of transport and set up tasks for mobilizing the efforts of transport organizations, departments and collectives, so that the work of the okrug transportation staffs may be mobilized to achieve effective, high quality and accurate standards of transportation services for our entire national economic network, in order to safeguard the country's foreign economic relations and for an efficient crop harvest. In order to coordinate the efforts of the Ministry of Transport organs and of other branch ministries, as well as of economic organizations in settling the problems of complete satisfaction of the country's needs in transportation, a central staff on transportation is established, attached to the Ministry of Transportation.

BCP POLITBURO DECISION ON COMPETITION FOR 12TH CONGRESS

AU201245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["Text" of decision adopted by the BCP Central Committee Politburo on 14 September 1980 on a "mass-scale socialist competition in honor of the 12th BCP Congress"]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo notes with great satisfaction that the decision to convene the 12th BCP Congress is welcomed with a great political and labor upsurge among the communists and all working people. Today our entire country lives under the slogan of the tasks set forth in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report, and in the decisions adopted at the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

United and closely rallied around the BCP, the working people and the entire population of our country are responding with enthusiastic approval to the decision to convene the 12th party congress. They are showing a creative spirit and energy, as well as a resolve to engage in shock labor and to achieve great results in their work, for the sake of our homeland's further economic and social prosperity.

The congress will open new prospects for further development and perfection of the political system of socialist society and of socialist democracy in our country. This congress will mark the beginning of a period of thorough qualitative change in the development of our socialist economy, a period of consistent and comprehensive application of the new economic approach and of the new economic mechanism. The congress will map out methods for the accelerated introduction of the greatest scientific-technical achievements into practical life, methods for an unswerving increase in labor productivity. The congress will give an impetus to the further implementation of the party's policy aimed at greater efficiency and high quality of work.

Upon this basis the congress will mark important new measures for the improvement of the people's living standard, for an increasingly full and comprehensive satisfaction of the people's material and intellectual needs, for the consolidation of the socialist way of life and for the development of highly educated human beings.

The 12th congress will be held in the same year in which our people will be proudly celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the BCP, and the 25th anniversary of the BCP Central Committee April plenum; in the same year in which we will be preparing to celebrate the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov--in 1982--the anniversary of the great son of the Bulgarian workers class, of the Bulgarian people and outstanding figure of the international communist movement.

The BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally are incessantly and daily receiving reports on new working successes. The days preceeding the congress are being declared days of shock labor. Precongress competition is being started and pledges are being assumed for the utilization of additional, newly discovered reserves likely to facilitate the fulfillment of the 1980 plans and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as plans for the first quarter of 1981 ahead of schedule.

Over 34,000 individual, outstanding workers and 2,953 collectives have already submitted their reports in honor of the congress, having fulfilled their 5-year plan tasks; while 247 frontranking workers have submitted their reports on having produced twice as many goods than were envisaged according to the 5-year plan for the same period. The number of members in the "Eighth 5-Year Plan clubs" is steadily increasing.

The workers collectives in Sofia have assumed a pledge to fulfill the comprehensive plan on socioeconomic development of the country during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as early as by 30 November, and to insure additional net production amounting to a value of 220 million leva, and large consumer goods worth 21 million leva.

In Plovdiv Okrug, a widely spread initiative has been started in honor of the congress, which stipulates the introduction of 12 shock labor decades during which the plan must be comprehensively and promptly fulfilled. The Plovdiv Okrug party organization has taken the initiative that every communist must be entrusted with an assignment for his personal contribution to the 12th BCP Congress. The initiative of a group of frontranking enterprises in Plovdiv Okrug for the overfulfillment of the task on saving raw and other materials, which was launched by the national party conference, is being supported throughout the country. Following the example of the Plovdiv collectives, other workers collectives in Blagoevgrad Okrug have pledged to double their contribution in reducing raw material expenditures.

The initiative of the Burgas, Lovech and Pleven Okrug workers for the regular fulfillment of the plan each day, week and month, on the establishment of individual and collective creative plans for increasing labor productivity on the basis of introducing scientific-technical achievements into practical life is being followed by numerous workers and collectives.

The workers of 50 enterprises and 1,500 brigades in Varna Okrug have revised their counter-plans and engaged in a new movement under the slogan: "In Honor of the Congress-- Let Us Engage in Worthy Deeds and Achieve Higher Results."

Workers in the agricultural sector are devoting heroic efforts for a prompt and high quality harvest and preservation of the crops.

The seven frontranking brigades and technological crews in the prefabricated housing construction sector, and their followers, are consistently, unrelentingly as well as honorably fulfilling the commitments they have assumed in connection with drastically improving labor productivity.

The collective of the Kostenets railroad station has fulfilled the Seventh 5-Year Plan according to all indexes, and has assumed an additional pledge to accelerate loading and unloading operations in order to save 40,000 hours [as published] per unloaded freight car, and in order to obtain additional income amounting to 350,000 leva.

The "Frontranking Workers Club" in the Gabrovo bolshevik plant has appealed to every individual worker, specialist and manager to submit at least two rationalization proposals aimed at improving work and technological standards, and in order to save raw materials.

The whole country is following the Ruse workers' experience in production and in expanding the variety of goods and services to the population. The trade workers in Khaskovo Okrug have assumed an obligation to expand trade premises, to improve the efficiency of these premises and to raise the standard of service by their own efforts through modernization and reorganization.

The scientific workers and specialists in the ferrous metallurgy institute, in the computer institute and in the NIPPIES [scientific research planning and design institute for power system] engineering organization of the Sofia Energopoyekt Institute are hoping to obtain considerable additional economic effect by applying new scientific research projects and their results.

The soldiers and commanders of the armed forces are engaging in socialist competition in honor of the 12th BCP Congress by obtaining high results in their combat and political training.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, expressing its high appreciation for the great activity and upsurge of the working people, and in hailing their support and complete trust in the party, and in hailing the support and trust of the workers class, agricultural toilers and people's intelligentsia in the April policy of the party, is deeply grateful for this. The BCP Politburo approves all working people's initiatives, their creative upsurge, their bold efforts and their labor. It appeals to the communists, Komsomol members, united agrarians, trade union members, Fatherland Front members, agricultural toilers, scientific workers and specialists, those working in the cultural sector, soldiers and commanders of the armed forces, and the entire people to engage in a pregress socialist competition on a mass scale, to devote themselves to a large-scale nationwide movement for the implementation of the slogan: "Every Worker's Collective Must Worthily Meet the 12th BCP Congress."

In this connection the BCP Central Committee Politburo considers necessary as follows:

1. The party, state, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs and organizations must transform the initiatives taken by the workers' collectives into mass-scale practical work. They must direct the pregress competition toward solution of the most important economic problems, set forth by the BCP Central Committee plenum held on 29 July 1980. Serious attention must be devoted to uncovering and most expedient exploitation of reserves in production and of scientific-technical achievements.

The workers collectives, ministries, state economic trusts, agroindustrial complexes, scientific, planning and designing institutions and others must now face the following tasks:

- Timely fulfillment of counterplans for 1980 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. High quality of work to be secured at each working place. Shock labor must be the task of every individual worker and every collective in the days preceeding the 12th BCP Congress, so that the greatest results may be obtained.

Shock labor demands from every collective to give the country better and more production at a minimum of expenditure and with the highest profit.

- Raw materials, power, working time and financial means must be used in the most efficient manner. All big and small channels likely to squander the people's property must be closed. Everyone must work in a manner so as to achieve the greatest national economic effect at minimum expense.

- The schedule for commissioning and completing new production capacities and projects must be strictly observed. The planned capacities must be timely commissioned.

- Resources for exports must be timely secured, and the effectiveness and efficiency of our exports must be even more improved.

- All crops must be harvested and fully utilized, productivity in stock breeding must improve and the number of cattle must increase. The losses caused by unfavorable weather must be made up for, and the autumn field work in the agricultural sector must be efficiently completed on schedule.

- Services in the national economic sector connected with all kinds of transport and communications must be improved. Consumers must be more promptly supplied with goods. The utilization of transport means must become more efficient and unexpedient means of transport must be eliminated.

--All collectives from all branches of the national economy, regardless of their basic activities, must search for reserves in order to accelerate above-plan production of goods and services for the population, to speed up housing construction, as well as the building of children's establishments and schools, and to expand with new efforts work in connection with the people's self-sufficiency in agricultural goods.

--Manual labor should be mechanized, professional qualifications of the working people must be improved, and the labor norms must be coordinated with the requirements of new technical equipment and new technological methods.

--The new economic approach and economic mechanism must be consistently and comprehensively applied. All combines, agroindustrial complexes, state economic trusts and other organizations must fully use their rights and functions in solving all problems now facing the collectives. Underrating economic methods of management and organization in fulfilling counter-plans must be overcome. A new type of brigade organization must be comprehensively introduced based on the principles of economic cost accounting and scientific labor organization.

2. Upon the basis of new reserves, the counter-plans and engineering projects must be brought up to date and expanded. Attention must be concentrated upon the lagging collectives, workshops and brigades. Scientific-technical achievements must be introduced on a large scale. The same applies to inventions, rationalizations and workers suggestion as a main prerequisite in increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency, in connection with the intellectualization of production.

The achievements of frontranking workers collectives, the experience of outstanding workers must promptly be transformed into final goals and norms of work for each communist party member, Komsomol member and individual worker, for every workers collective. This should be one of the main obligations of the organizations dealing with practical application of scientific methods, of the scientific-technical unions of all specialists.

In order to comprehensively fulfill the counter-plans, in order to attain a timely and efficient implementation of contractual commitments, in order to achieve a high national economic result in pregress competition, it is necessary to develop and expand cooperation and coordination among economic organization, workers collectives, okrugs and municipal councils. In the future only those should be considered outstanding workers who, with their efforts in fulfilling the plans and with results in their work, are insuring prerequisites for high labor productivity of other collectives, and those who never fail to fulfill their duties toward other collectives.

3. In order to obtain efficient work at all levels, we must further and increasingly improve the organization of work and efficient organizations. We must increase strictness and enhance responsibility in work. We must introduce an exemplary discipline in all sectors--such as production, technology, daily work, planning and the financial sphere.

Any manifestations of bureaucratic methods, conservative approach, disregard of economic discipline, parochialism and red tape must be opposed with a principleminded party approach and strict exactingness, regardless of who is committing such faults. [paragraph continues]

The organs of administration, the state economic trust and agroindustrial complexes' management, as well as trade union organizations must settle all problems submitted by the collectives, all problems upon which the fulfillment of counter-plans depends.

4. Party and all other social organizations, ministries, economic organizations, People's Councils and other such organs must consider it their primary duty to create conditions for a better satisfaction of the working people's material and intellectual needs, to improve working and recreation conditions, and decisively to perfect trade services, as well as to develop and improve public services, and improve education, culture and other sectors connected with the people's daily needs. The implementation of the social development plan for the workers collectives must be considered an indivisible part of the struggle for comprehensive fulfillment of the counter-plans.

5. In order to implement this highly patriotic task, all party members and organizations, our entire people must be involved. Party-political, ideological-educational and organizational work must be transferred to the workshops, among the brigades and teams, wherever practical tasks are being fulfilled. It is recommended that trade unions, Komsomol organizations, Fatherland Front organizations and organs intensify their work among the people, so that the people may actively participate in social administration, and so that socialist democracy may be even further expanded.

The party, state, economic, trade union, Fatherland Front and Komsomol leading organs must assume leadership in the pregress competition. The trade unions, along with the economic-administrative managements, must become the promoters of nationwide socialist competition in mobilizing the workers class for a constant increase of labor productivity and a decisive improvement of discipline.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo is confident that the united agrarians, who are our loyal allies, will now again march side by side with the communists, in the front ranks of the pregress competition to our people's benefit.

The communists must organize the enthusiastic efforts of the collectives, brigades, teams, and of each individual worker and specialist in implementing the party's demand for "deeds, deeds and more deeds!" Party members must improve their work to perfection. They must always march in the front ranks wherever there are the greatest difficulties. They must devote their knowledge and talents to the working people, to their interests and to their happiness.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo expresses its confidence that the working people in the industrial, construction, transportation, agricultural and trade sectors and in the public services branch, as well as scientists and educational workers, cultural workers and those engaged in the health sector, the soldiers of the people's army--that they will all engage in the pregress competition campaign. They will contribute to the achievement of new successes in building a developed socialist society, in consolidating the socialist way of life, and in enhancing the prestige of our homeland, for strengthening the worldwide socialist system and worthily meeting the 12th BCP Congress.

SYRIAN TU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD221528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The delegation of the General Federation of Syrian Trades Unions led by 'Izz ad-Din an-Nasir, general secretary and member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Czechoslovakia for Damascus today. At Ruzyně Airport in Prague, the delegation it was seen off by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and other representatives.

At the end the talks the two sides signed an agreement on cooperation and an operational protocol for 1981-82.

In their communique, the two sides appreciated positively, among other things, the developing traditional contacts between the Czechoslovak and Syrian people. Discussing current international political issues, Czechoslovakia and Syria condemned the Camp David agreements, the usurping attempts by Israel to legitimize Jerusalem as the country's capital--which runs counter to international agreements--and the gross interference of world imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the internal affairs of Lebanon. The communique described the maintenance of world peace and the averting of a danger of war as the most urgent tasks at the present time.

LIBYAN ENVOY HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU192200 Prague PRACE in Czech 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Unattributed report in the column "Domestic News"]

[Text] Muhammad 'Ali Shuwaydi, leading secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the CSSR, yesterday gave a reception on the occasion of the state holiday of his country. D. Hanes and J. Srb, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, CSSR Deputy Premier J. Simon and other representatives came to the reception to congratulate him.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE NICARAGUAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU192046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 14 September (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent the Executive Council of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the Republic of Nicaragua.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Miguel d'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua.

CPSL OFFICIALS RECEIVE CUBAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

LD230001 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] An official delegation attending the days of Cuban culture in Czechoslovakia, led by Antonio Nunez Jimenez, deputy minister of culture, was received in Bratislava today by members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSL Ludovit Pezlar, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSL and Miroslav Valek, minister of culture.

PREMIER SROUGAL RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LD221700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the new ambassador of the French Republic in Czechoslovakia, Paul le Gourrierec, in Prague today in connection with the commencement of his tour of duty.

BILAK SPEAKS AT RUDE PRAVO ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU191125 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, at the 12 September "festive rally" celebrating the 60th RUDE PRAVO anniversary in Prague: "Creatively in the Spirit of the Revolutionary Legacy"]

[Excerpt] New Problems, New Tasks

The past is a rich source of knowledge, encouragement and optimism. But even the greatest successes must not lead to complacency, recklessness or a feeling of intoxication. The tasks confronting us today and tomorrow will be far greater, and will demand yet greater devotion, courage and prudence.

Lenin often spurred on communists not to tread water but to set themselves increasingly exacting aims, and to proceed from easier tasks to most difficult ones. Without this no progress is possible. Scarcely anybody will doubt that this legacy left us by Lenin is also fully valid today.

Each step forward confronts us with new problems and new tasks that must be promptly solved, while simultaneously a high degree of political responsibility must be demonstrated for the future of the working class and our entire society.

A policy of formulating unrealistic plans, promising what cannot be fulfilled, handing out rewards for work that is badly accomplished or not accomplished at all, or living off the substance does not conform with the interests of the worker class and the working man. The true worker policy is one of a high degree of thrift and a good working, technological, party and state discipline, so that plants work well, transport functions, the schools provide good teaching and the hospitals good treatment; so that the work of devoted people will not lose value and the society will have sufficient resources to provide for man's old age and the healthy development of children and youth; and so that all the values of socialism are consolidated, the state's security guaranteed, and order and certainty ensured. Everything to the contrary is objectively aimed against the interests of the worker class and the interests of the working people.

For many years our party's Central Committee has been reminding us that we will have to solve the demanding tasks of the socialist society's further advance under far more complicated political and economic conditions. The increasingly inaccessible and expensive raw and other materials needed for our economy; the increasingly sharper competition on foreign markets; the various kinds of discrimination on the part of certain capitalist states; and the changing economic structure of developing countries are some of the important objective factors which are literally forcing us to be more realistic in making the plans for the further socioeconomic advance of our fatherland. Important tasks also follow from this for ideological work; they were approved by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session this March.

The press, radio and television must be yet more systematic and resourceful, and simultaneously yet more comprehensible, in explaining and pushing through the higher demands placed on the people's work, especially the work of executives; and must mobilize all forces for the struggle to accomplish the tasks and to overcome the shortcomings.

It will be necessary to be far more resolute in warding off all the various extremes that we encounter; some people are refusing to let their celestial calm be interfered with and follow the principle "thing will pan out somehow." On the other hand there are people who succumb to panic and to a feeling of uncertainty whenever they encounter difficulties.

In no phase was the building of the socialist society easy or without conflict, nor will it be any different in the future.

With the passing of time, the way in which the complicated and exacting problems had been resolved in past periods may seem simple. Let us recall, for instance, what a gigantic task it was to reconstruct agriculture in the socialist manner. At the beginning there were so many people who did not believe in this, and so many adversaries! Had we listened to their voices, where would we be today? In all these historic changes the decisive thing was that the CPCZ--relying on Marxist-Leninist theory--was capable of mobilizing all healthy forces in our society for carrying out even the most serious social changes. This is a method valid to this very day.

The Communist Party's Central Committee is devoting systematic attention to the development of political-educational work and to mass-political work in general. On the basis of an analysis of the political and economic situation in our country and in the world, as well as of the experience won by the party in the past decade in political work, the Central Committee defined the directions for enhancing the effectiveness of this work, for ensuring its firm connection with the practical tasks of building the advanced socialist society and for further developing and systematically implementing the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism.

The key to the mastery of all these tasks lies in conscious-minded people, in their commitment, determination and devotion.

In a Principled Manner Against Shortcomings and Improprieties

We must therefore systematically struggle for the socialist awareness of our people. This is a complicated and demanding struggle, one that is not limited as to time. It is being led by the Communist Party, but also contributed to by all organizations of the National Front, schools, cultural and art institutions, state and economic bodies and national committees.

The mass communications media carry great responsibility for the education of socialist man. There is no need to picture people who are absolutely perfect, people without faults or shortcomings. Such people do not exist. Our publicists are required to support all that is progressive and drives the development toward progress; they are required to popularize people who are honest, selfless and hardworking, who are devoted to socialism and who are convinced patriots and internationalists. This is particularly important for the socialist upbringing of young people, so that they would have high regard for people giving the society more than their due; so that they would learn to appreciate the values of socialism, creative work, and work for society.

The communications media--and above all RUDE PRAVO--must play an important role in creating an atmosphere that will not tolerate poor-quality production, self-complacency about the technical standards achieved in products, wastefulness, disorders, bad quality in production, or laggardness and other malpractices. We must constantly strive to create the kind of public opinion that is favorable for developing criticism and self-criticism, for creative initiative and socialist competition, for the implementation of more perfect management and planning methods and for a speedy implementation of new scientific and technical knowledge.

Without a fight against specific shortcomings in our life it is impossible to wage a successful fight for materializing the party's political and economic line. It is no coincidence that critical articles, written well and with responsibility and aimed against various malpractices, opportunism and arbitrariness in management work, as well as against overlooking the justified interests of the working people, meet with a lively response among readers, viewers and listeners.

As we know, Lenin demanded a bold and demanding criticism, regardless of who was concerned. In a letter to the PRAVDA editorial office he remarked polemically: "To write about damaging things without 'anger' means to write boringly." At the same time Lenin warned that criticism should not be abused for slandering people and socialism. The honor of people and of socialism is taboo. We should never forget how in 1968, under the false slogan about the freedom of the press, the counterrevolution unleashed terror against many honest people and how it attacked the foundations of socialism.

Lenin already foresaw how difficult the process of shaping the new man would be--the shaping of the man who would be aware of his position as creator and manager of the new society. It was no coincidence that he so often pointed out the obstacles that would bar the road of creating the people's new socialist way of living. He warned against the retarding forces of the old society, against their ability to sponge even on socialism. He regarded arbitrariness, petit bourgeois attitudes and the endeavor to adjust the new social order to petit bourgeois notions as a grave threat to socialism. Many examples exist testifying that even today the petit bourgeois attitudes continue to remain the source of negativism and ruthless egotism. What else but a petit bourgeois mentality is giving birth to bribery and corruption, to the theft of socialist property or the abuse of functions? All honest citizens condemn such antisocial behavior.

Thousands of letters are being received by the party's Central Committee, RUDE PRAVO, the radio and television, and by other editorial offices, letters in which our citizens are asking for a much sharper and more consistent fight for consolidating discipline, and for a denial of tolerance to all that politically, morally or economically harms socialism. Life shows us that a principled course against various shortcomings and improprieties consolidates confidence in the CPCZ's policy and benefits socialism.

The Fight for Peace Concerns all Progressive People

Men and women comrades, we have quite a few problems in our life, in industry, transport, on the market and in other spheres. The demands, tasks and worries are all growing. Such is life. We must, however, always see that our objectives can be reached only if peace is safeguarded. At present the struggle for peace is not easy. Because such enormous destructive forces have been accumulated, the very existence of mankind is at stake. This struggle is not, as some might think, a matter concerning only politicians and soldiers--it is one that concerns the broad masses, entire nations; it concerns us all without exception.

The guarantor of the preservation of peace in the world is, above all, the Soviet Union, the socialist community and its economic and military potential and its moral and ideological steadfastness that find expression in the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. That is why the endeavors of imperialism are aimed both at weakening the individual socialist countries and at disrupting the unity of the entire socialist community.

Every day life brings us proof that the substance of imperialism is not changing and that the unappeasable class battle in international relations continues. Recently this battle has been still more intensified in connection with the desperate attempts undertaken by imperialism to change the correlation of forces in the world, to acquire military supremacy over the socialist community and to blackmail from the "positions of strength" not only the socialist countries, but even the young independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It is above all, the adventurous U.S. policy that is causing deep concern throughout the world. In order that imperialism might regain its lost historic initiative, the American Government has decided to play a risky game. It has mounted an attack against detente, started to escalate armament and to aggravate relations with the Soviet Union.

It has compelled the NATO pact states to step up their arms expenditures and to agree to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The American government is concealing this dangerous policy behind demagogic phrases. It is presenting it as a peace policy, whereas in reality it is an antipeace, cynical and insidious policy. It accuses the Soviet Union and the socialist states, just so that it can cover up its own antipeace endeavors and acts.

This is nothing new in American policy. It is a followup of all that was most reactionary and the worst in the history of American imperialism. It is sufficient to recall certain facts. The United States of America sabotaged the postwar arrangement of Europe. It made a resolute settling of accounts with fascism impossible. It started the "cold war." It proclaimed the doctrine of "brinkmanship." It slapped together--and continues to do so--various aggressive pacts against the socialist countries. It unleashed a war in Korea and Vietnam and, with Israel's assistance, also in the Middle East. It bears the responsibility for the massacres in Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Bolivia. As long as it could, it protected the fascist regimes in Spain and Portugal. It overthrew the democratic government in Iran and helped the Shah to come to power. It supported the genocide regime in Cambodia. It is granting assistance to the counterrevolution in Afghanistan. It is keeping alive the racist regime in South Africa. It supports counter-revolutionary forces in every possible way, regardless of which part of the world is concerned. It is arbitrarily dividing the world into its spheres of interest.

The chain of hostile actions against nations and their freedom, against progress and peace, is long. At the same time the United States hypocritically presents itself as the protector of human rights and the freedom of nations, as the shield that protects democracy throughout the world.

By his recent decision on the so-called new nuclear strategy, which envisages delivering the first blow to the Soviet Union and its allies with nuclear weapons, President Carter has merely confirmed the adventurous course pursued by the American government. What is involved is yet another variant of nuclear blackmail of the Soviet Union and its allies. We are convinced that, as so many times in the past, the countries of the socialist community will again succeed in thwarting the dangerous plans of imperialism. The peaceful and considered policy set forth by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet Presidium, is winning the increasing sympathy of peace-loving and rationally thinking people throughout the world. As a firm link of the socialist community our own country is also consistently supporting this policy and taking an active part in its implementation.

Even in the United States of America itself the realistic voices opposing the government's pernicious policy are appearing with increasing frequency. The ex-director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Paul Warnke, recently warned the American government that by its doctrine on the delivery of a "preventive" nuclear blow it is "merely increasing the mortal danger threatening the United States of America itself."

Although we are optimistic as regards the continuation of the policy of detente, we do not harbor any illusions about the international situation easily changing for the better and in the foreseeable future. Any change must be strenuously fought for. Our every citizen should realize that the more successful the development of our society and the closer our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other allies, the more valuable a contribution we will be making to the common battle of the progressive forces of the world against a return of the cold war and for a further international detente.

To Resolutely Unmask the Reactionary Intentions of Imperialism

The role of our communications media is growing in the struggle between the forces of peace and war, between those of progress and of the reaction, the struggle in which imperialist campaigns against the countries of real socialism are acquiring the character of a psychological war and in which the Chinese leadership has betrayed the interests of its own people's revolutionary movement and allied itself with the most reactionary forces against socialism, progress and peace. They must unmask resolutely and in time the reactionary intentions of imperialism, as well as those of the Chinese hegemonists; they must convincingly and vividly picture the humanism of real socialism and its historic supremacy over the bourgeois order.

In the confrontation with the truth of Marxism-Leninism, imperialism is more and more frequently resorting to semitruths and outright lies. For this purpose it has built up and unprecedented propaganda machinery. It is not only aiding the political and ideological enslavement of working people in the capitalist world; its simultaneous task is to influence the people of the socialist and developing countries. Every day the radio stations of capitalist countries broadcast a total of 38 hours in the direction of Czechoslovakia alone, in the Czech and Slovak languages, with the aim of disrupting the our alliance with the Soviet Union.

The imperialist monopoly of information and of the manipulation of public opinion, which covers up the exploiting substance of capitalism and makes it impossible to spread the truth about real socialism, is presented by the bourgeoisie as the freedom of the press. If any reprisals against workers claiming their basic rights occur in a capitalist country, the bourgeois press always are hypocritically indignant whenever a socialist state, in keeping with its laws, asserts its right and duty to defend the people's revolutionary achievements against attempts to liquidate the socialist social order. Whenever the reformist trade unions in the West try to convince the working people to give up the battle for their justified demands in the interests of the capitalist states' economizing measures, the bourgeois press regards this as constructive for the state. But whenever we appeal to our working people to work better, more efficiently and economically, the ARBEITER ZEITUNG--the press organ of the Austrian Socialist Party--calls this a "brutal policy."

The anticommunist centers have worked out and are systematically perfecting the long-term plans and concepts for inflicting damage on the socialist community as a whole, particularly on individual socialist countries. Our every step forward that is accompanied by the overcoming of difficulties and obstacles, and even the smallest mistakes and shortcomings which we frankly mention and which we rectify, are immediately presented by imperialists as proof of the bankruptcy of socialism. If any serious problems occur in some socialist country, they immediately organize and encourage the counter-revolutionary forces there. We have not yet forgotten--and we will not forget--how they behaved during the Czechoslovak events in 1968; how they interfered in our internal affairs and instigated the counterrevolution. They considered good only what threatened the socialist system, what evoked anti-Sovietism or could drive a wedge into our community and weaken the Warsaw Pact.

At present the imperialist politicians are placing great hopes in the events that had taken place in the Polish People's Republic. They are supporting everything that might weaken the party and the people's power. Poland is our neighbor, it is a fraternal socialist country and we cannot be indifferent to its fate. The sympathies of the CPCZ and of our people lie with the Polish communists and all those who are striving for Poland to develop as a sovereign socialist state and a firm part of the socialist community.

We are convinced that there are enough honest patriots and internationalists in Poland who will resolve the problems of their country, ward off the onslaught of the anti-socialist elements and do everything to prevent a devaluation of revolutionary achievements. They are not alone in this hard struggle. They have loyal allies. They do not need any advice from those who are hostile to People's Poland and who hate socialism.

Imperialism also showed the depth of its hatred toward socialism, particularly toward the Soviet Union, by its endeavor to thwart the summer Olympic games in Moscow. For many years the bourgeois politicians and ideologists have been proclaiming that politics has no place in sports. But the campaign against the Olympic games showed that it was they who had resorted to a gross abuse of sports for an explicitly reactionary anti-communist and anti-Soviet policy. In a way unprecedented in the history of Olympic ideas, and in complete contradiction to the conclusion of the Helsinki conference, the American government exerted pressure on the sportsmen of its own country and simultaneously on the Governments of capitalist and developing countries to make them boycott the Olympics. This campaign has become an example of one of the most hypocritical diplomatic actions of the present times. Luckily only a few countries succumbed to the American pressure to abuse sports for a dirty political campaign.

The result of the games, their organization and the friendly and cordial atmosphere there was highly appreciated even by the representatives of the International Olympics Committee and by many sports federations and national Olympics committees. Juan Samaranch, the new chairman of the International Olympics Committee, expressed the conviction that the Moscow Olympic games would enter history as one of the best games in general. As RUDE PRAVO so aptly wrote, the absolute victor of the Olympic games was peace, friendship and mutual understanding; whereas the boycott organizers have been disqualified by the world public for their dishonest and unfair play.

Preparatory talks for the meeting of the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference that will be held in November were opened this week in Madrid. According to the information published by the American press one may gather that the United States of America intends to proceed in Madrid still more aggressively than it proceeded 3 years ago in Belgrade. The danger threatens that instead of looking for starting points for improving international cooperation, which is the purpose of the Madrid meeting, a further aggravation of the situation may occur through the fault of the American Government. Even the American allies in Western Europe are fearing this.

Czechoslovakia's attitude is quite plain. We are in favor of seeking positive starting points, in favor of solving the matters of further deepening the detente process. In close collaboration with the Soviet Union and other socialist states we will do everything for the Madrid meeting to be held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere that would enable it to adopt practical measures for consolidating security, cooperation and peace on the European Continent. What we will be primarily striving for is that a decision be reached in Madrid on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as proposed this May by the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee.

On a Well-Tried Path Toward New Victories

Esteemed men and women comrades, RUDE PRAVO has been fighting for six decades, as the CPCZ's closest assistant, for the people's noble aims, for socialism and communism. Since its establishment and up to the present, several generations of communist journalists have written on the pages of RUDE PRAVO the history of the Communist Party, of the working people, of our nations and nationalities. It is a history rich in glorious victories won by our people in battles led by our Communist Party.

Our party passed even the most difficult tests, because it was closely bound to the people and because it implemented the policy of firm cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. We will continue on this road toward new victories in our battle for our people's interests and happiness, for a firm peace and the nations' security, for social progress throughout the world.

CPSL NEWSPAPER ASSURES PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SUPPORT

AU191653 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Sep 80 p 1

["Letter From the PRAVDA Editorial Collective to the CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee" on the occasion of a rally marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of Bratislava PRAVDA, held in Bratislava on 15 September]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, today when we recall at our festive rally the 60-year long militant path of the communist press and the publication of the first issue of PRAVDA CHUDOBY [predecessor of Bratislava PRAVDA], we are sending you comradely greetings with feelings of sincere joy.

PRAVDA CHUDOBY, along with RUDE PRAVO, was founded at the time of the creation of the CPCZ and played an irreplaceable role in its ideological, political and organizational formation on the revolutionary basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. As the party's important instrument it helped the party in educating the workers class and the working people in general in a class-oriented revolutionary spirit and in guiding them in the struggle for social and political rights at the time of capitalism and for a restoration of the republic on new foundations during the national liberation struggle against fascism. PRAVDA played an important role in the Slovak national uprising, in the joint struggle of our people and the Soviet partisans against the common enemy.

Since the liberation of the homeland by the Soviet Army PRAVDA has been helping in the restoration and reconstruction of the national economy, in the industrialization of Slovakia and in building a socialist society.

We are recalling this glorious and victorious 60-year path of PRAVDA and the communist press in the service of the party to assure you that the PRAVDA Editorial Collective will continue to responsibly and consistently develop the revolutionary legacy and devote all its strength, talents and energy to further supporting, through committed journalism, to the whole party's endeavor to strengthen its bonds with the working people so that the humanitarian revolutionary program of building an advanced socialist society may be implemented even more actively and consistently, and to promoting the education of communists and all our readers in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and fraternity and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We will continue to study, propagate and assert the new, exacting approaches, methods of work and the experiences of the Soviet communists and working people in the struggle for new quality in all spheres of social life.

HUSAK CONFERS AWARD ON CPCZ OFFICIAL VACLAV DAVID

LD223316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented the Order of Klement Gottwald for building the socialist homeland to Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of the People, in Prague Castle today in the presence of Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly.

This high state decoration was conferred on Vaclav David, a prewar member of the CPCZ, at the proposal of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the occasion of his 70th birthday in recognition of his lifelong outstanding political and public activity in building socialism. Comrade Gustav Husak recalled Vaclav David's merits in the liberation struggle during the Nazi occupation when he had been a member of an illegal central committee of the CPCZ and his contribution to the victory and consolidation of working class power in our country.

He spoke highly of his many years of selfless work in leading posts in the Communist Party and the highest state bodies and in social organizations. He wished him good health, personal contentment and great strength in the coming years.

Meeting With Indra

LD222004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Vaclav David, member of the party's Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of the People, in Prague today, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Alois Indra congratulated Vaclav David on the conferment of the Klement Gottwald Order. He then handed Comrade David a letter of greeting from the Federal Assembly which highly appraises his significant contribution to the great struggle of the CPCZ and the working people for our liberation from (?fascist) subjugation and building socialism in our country. The letter also expresses recognition of his sincere and fruitful work in the supreme bodies of our state.

BRIEFS

HARVEST REVIEW--Although last year at this time grain harvesting in Slovakia was drawing to a close, this year 4 percent of the sown acreage is still in the fields; in the Czech lands the lag amounts to less than 2 percent. In Central and Eastern Slovakia about 8 percent of grain remains to be harvested; in the Czech lands it must still be harvested on about 200,000 hectares. In Western Bohemia cereals must be harvested on about 25 percent of the acreage sown. In both republics straw still lies on almost 15 percent of the harvested fields; the figure for the Czech lands is more than one-fifth of the acreage. Only roughly 45 percent of the planned acreage in the CSSR has been plowed for winter crops. More than 50 percent of legumina in the CSSR have been harvested; only 23 percent of corn for silage in Slovakia, and 5 percent in the Czech lands; and only 5 percent of potatoes in both republics have been gathered. [Prague RUDE PRAVO 17 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

WEST SLOVAKIA RECORD HARVEST--This year densely sown cereals in Western Slovakia have yielded a record harvest of almost 1.8 million tons from the 361,000 hectares sown. Next year the acreage sown with wheat preliminary to winter crops will be diminished. Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS--In Northern Bohemia roughly 20,000 hectares of grain are to be harvested, on 70 percent of mown fields straw is still to be gathered, half of the 93,000 hectares planned for sowing have been plowed and part of the winter barely has already been sown. In Northern Moravia pre-sowing plowing is 50 percent, complete and almost 5 percent of the acreage planted with potatoes has been harvested. In Western Bohemia cereals have been gathered from 141,360 hectares, that is 75.8 percent; plowing for winter crops has been completed on 54,529 hectares, that is 42 percent; winter crops have been sown on 3,812 hectares, and fodder mixtures on 580 hectares; potatoes have been gathered from 344 hectares, that is 2.7 percent. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Sep p 1 AU]

HARVESTING DIFFICULTIES--According to the Central Harvesting Commission, roughly 200,000 hectares, or 12 percent, of grain acreage remain to be harvested in the CSR. Potatoes have been plowed up on 3,600 hectares, that is about 3.5 percent, and the yields are not particularly good; therefore potatoes will first be used for seed, then for the market, and lastly for the processing industry. On no account may they be used as fodder. Storage has not yet been ensured for the entire potato harvest. Flax harvesting is encountering great difficulties, as is the harvesting and procurement of vegetables. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 17 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

CSR FIELD CHORES STATISTICS--The Ministry of Agriculture and Food in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] reports the state of field chores in the CSR regions by 14 September as follows: In Central Bohemia cereals harvesting was 93.7 percent complete; sowing of winter barley 13.0 percent; plowing for winter crops 39.5 percent; and harvesting of corn for silage 2.9 percent. The figures for Southern Bohemia are 84.8; 18.0; 36.4; and 3.1 respectively; those for Western Bohemia 73.2; 8.0; 38.9; and 2.2 respectively; those for Northern Bohemia 85.1; 20.3; 42.1 and 1.1 respectively; those for Eastern Bohemia 83.3; 7.8; 42.0; and 2.8 respectively; those for Southern Moravia 93.4; 17.0; 48.6; and 10.6 respectively; and the figures for Northern Moravia 87.2; 2.8; 46.8; and 2.8 respectively. The figures for all of the CSR in the above order are: 87.4; 12.4; 42.7; and 4.9 respectively. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK SUGAR BEET HARVEST--Even though sugar beets were sown on more than 60,700 hectares in Slovakia, they will be harvested from only somewhat more than 58,500 hectares, due to the loss of about 2,100 hectares from floods in East Slovakia. The harvest from 57,175 hectares will be procured by Slovak sugar refineries; the rest will be procured by sugar refineries in South Moravia. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 5 AU] The Slovak sugar refineries expect to procure about 1,900,000 tons of sugar beets this year, which would be about 150,000 tons more than last year. Because of the lower sugar content, however, sugar production is expected to remain at last year's level and amount to about 190,000 tons. The sugar beet procurement plan for this year was 2,200,000 tons. Current estimates may still be affected by the weather and by harvest losses. While last year the losses during the sugar beet harvest averaged 18 percent, this year the Slovak sugar beet growers will strive to limit them to 15 percent. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 2 AU] The average number of beets per hectare in Slovakia is merely 61,000, which is the lowest figure in the last 10 years; nevertheless procurement is expected to surpass last year's results by 100,000 to 150,000 tons. The sugar content is 0.3 percent lower than last year, but the sugar content of the entire harvesting campaign is expected to amount to more than 14 percent. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

CZECH SUGAR BEET HARVEST--The harvesting of sugar beet in the Czech Socialist Republic is expected to start toward the end of September; the total acreage sown amounts to more than 153,000 hectares. The sugar content of the beets is 0.92 percent lower than in the last 10 years and their weight approximately 66 grams less. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

URANIUM PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES--The production of the uranium mine in Hamr near Ceska Lipa is expected to increase by 14.8 percent in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Chemical extraction in the mine is being carried out under extremely difficult geological conditions: To increase the production of the chemical concentrate by 3 rpt 3 percent, it is necessary to process 47 percent more raw materials. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

RADIO CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON MUSKIE'S UN SPEECH

LD222352 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] The general debate of the UN General Assembly began in New York a few hours ago. In keeping with tradition one of the first speakers was the U.S. secretary of state. Horst Kaeubler listened to Edmund Muskie's speech in the UN studio in New York. His commentary is as follows:

What the U.S. secretary of state said to the UN General Assembly just now is indeed curious. Edmund Muskie said in one of the briefest speeches ever delivered by a U.S. secretary of state in a general debate that the United States intends reducing tensions in the world, establishing constructive relations among states and maintaining peace. In Muskie's words, the United States considers the ratification of SALT II as well as the continuation of the SALT talks a political matter of cardinal importance. Impressive words uttered before the world body. But why are matters not thus?

Why does the U.S. President prohibit the U.S. Senate from continuing with the debate on the SALT ratification? Muskie continued that the United States will as before stand by the promise given by President Carter at his inauguration to establish stability in international relations through arms limitation. But what has happened in the 4 years since the inauguration of the current President?

Military adventurism with the introduction of newer and more dangerous weapons systems is reaching an extremely critical point. The Pentagon is presently engaged in installing with the manufacture of the mobile MX missile the most expensive missile system in U.S. history to date. There is open talk in Washington that the military parity existing today between the USSR and the United States is not acceptable. But who tries to abolish the agreed principle of equality and equal security, wants military supremacy, banks on the policy of military blackmail, and increases the danger of war?

At the same moment when the Pentagon embarked upon a fresh round of the arms race the White House issued Directive 59, which for all practical purposes gives the President a blank check to unleash nuclear first-strikes.

Secretary of State Muskie also said that the United States is ready for the continuation of talks concerning the banning of chemical and bacteriological weapons, the deployment of nuclear arms in Europe and other pressing questions. But at the very same moment the U.S. Congress approved the allocation of [figure distinct] from a total of \$4 billion to manufacture a new generation of nerve gases for chemical warfare, something which the New York TIMES described as the direct renunciation of the moratorium which has existed for 10 years on the production of chemical weapons.

Bill Moyer, a well-known television journalist in the United States, noted on Sunday night that the present U.S. foreign policy, which is attempting to replace detente by confrontation, is unpopular in the world. The speech delivered just now by Secretary of State Muskie to the General Assembly is unmistakably directed toward creating the impression that the United States is again assuming the role of world policeman with nuclear blackmail, rapid deployment forces along the Persian Gulf, and arms deliveries to the Afghan counterrevolution.

Against the background of the increasing unpopularity of Washington's foreign policy Muskie announced that immediately following the presidential election the Carter administration wants to start contacts with the Senate in order to promote the ratification of SALT II.

Does this not give proof of his own admission that selfish interests determine U.S. foreign policy? Does this not indicate a dangerous lack of scruples to sacrifice the hard-won results of detente for a hysterically waged election struggle? And even if the process of ratification were to be restarted, has its delay not resulted in the war faction in the United States gaining considerable ground, that the influence of the forces hostile to detente on the shaping of U.S. foreign policy has become stronger, and that the inconsistency of Washington's policy has considerably increased?

For what the U.S. secretary of state told the UN General Assembly today concrete proof is needed. The first test will come already this week when Andrey Gromyko and Edmund Muskie meet here in New York during the General Assembly. In the focus of their meeting is the Soviet demand to begin as quickly as possible on talks on the urgent question of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The direction which international developments will take depends to a crucial extent on the solution of this question.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UNGA DEBATE

LD222234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1958 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, New York, 22 Sep (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in New York today. He will take part in the 35th United Nations General Assembly meeting and speak during the general debate.

WEST BERLIN SENAT CONDUCT ON RAIL TRAFFIC PROTESTED

LD221720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] West Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN)--Today the GDR made a strong protest against the irresponsible behavior of the West Berlin Senat and the West Berlin police in connection with the interruption and endangering of rail traffic in and to and from West Berlin.

In a talk between the GDR representative, Ambassador Dr Walter Mueller, and the Senat representative, Senatarat Gerhard Kunze, it was proved on the basis of numerous facts that terrorist attacks on stations, signal boxes, trains and other installations of the GDR railways in West Berlin could take place only with the toleration and support of the highest authorities in West Berlin. Terrorist attacks were also encouraged by the fact that so far the Senat representatives had refused to meet GDR representatives. Instead, measures had been introduced by the West Berlin police to protect attacks against rail traffic and against installations of the GDR railways. In so doing the Senat had undertaken or made possible actions aimed directly at interrupting rail traffic in and to and from West Berlin and which seriously jeopardized the safety of employees and passengers of the GDR railways.

Through its behavior the West Berlin Senat contributed not to improving but to worsening the situation and placed itself in opposition to the aims of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, the transit agreement and other accords.

An emphatic demand was made that the West Berlin Senat refrain from all interference in measures taken by the GDR railways to safeguard order and security, and that it counter terrorist attacks and excesses calculated to interrupt the smooth running of rail traffic in and to and from West Berlin. Otherwise the Senat would have to answer for the consequences.

Terrorism Scored

LD231104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] West Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN)--During the past few hours it has become clear that more and more West Berlin railwaymen are dissociating themselves from the provocateurs and terrorists and intend to carry out their work in a responsible manner. They are opposed by a group of terrorists who, with an increasing lack of consideration and brutality are continuing their attacks on the safety of the rail service in West Berlin.

These acts of violence deliberately put at risk the life and health of railwaymen and passengers. The signal box and signaling system of Tegel station were destroyed in a criminal attack.

This escalation of violence must ultimately show all West Berlin citizens that forces are at work here which, by every means possible and at all costs, wish to prevent the normalization of the situation in West Berlin and stop normal traffic to and from as well as within West Berlin.

The competent authorities in West Berlin must put an end to the activities of these criminal elements as quickly as possible.

HONECKER RECEIVES PDRY MINISTER OF INTERIOR

LD221414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Col 'Ali Shiba' Hadi, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and minister of the interior of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], for a friendly talk.

The Yemeni guest presented Erich Honecker with a personal message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, centered on problems of the further deepening of cooperation between the two states.

DOHLUS RECEIVES MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU201623 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Monday a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] under the leadership of Zerendaschiin Namsral, member of the Central Committee and department head of the MPRP Central Committee. At the friendly talks, Horst Dohlus briefed the guests about the SED's experiences in preparing for the 10th congress. He stressed the great mass initiative of the working people in all social sectors.

During their visits at the SED Central Committee and in Suhl Bezirk, the Mongolian comrades became acquainted with experiences in management activities in implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress.

Participating in the meeting were Gisela Glende, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Politburo office, as well as Mongolian Ambassador to the GDR Tserebiyan Dabagsuren.

WILLI STOPH LEAVES FOR FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO MONGOLIA

LD221406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, left today at the head of a government delegation for a friendship visit to the Mongolian People's Republic. He was invited by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo.

SINDERMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH IPU DELEGATES

LD221707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN)--People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann had on Monday more talks with delegates and guests of the 67th IPU Conference. He received delegations from the FRG Bundestag and the head of the delegations from Madagascar, Christopher Bezandry.

The members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber Hans Rietz and Prof Dr Johanna Toepfer spoke with delegates and guests from the UAE and Switzerland.

FRG Delegation

LD221540 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] East Berlin, 22 Sep (DPA)--GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann today received members of the Bundestag delegation, led by West Berlin Deputy Franz Amrehn, which is participating in the Interparliamentary Union annual conference in East Berlin, for a talk lasting about 1/2 hour. It was later reported that the meeting passed in a (?friendly) atmosphere. Also present were Secretary of State Guenter Gaud, head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission to the GDR, and Karl Seidel, head of the GDR Foreign Ministry department for relations with the Federal Republic.

It was reported that Sindermann expressed the opinion that, in view of the great problems in the world, it is quite natural for very differing views to be put forward at the conference. This should not prevent one from seeing that common aims are also certainly being pursued in the interest of peace and detente.

In response to the Bundestag delegation's remarks on hopes for further easing of people's conditions on the basis of the CSCE agreements, Sindermann reportedly replied that patience is needed in order to make gradual progress in this field too.

Bolivian Delegation

LD221956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN)--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received on Monday the Bolivian delegation attending the 67th IPU Conference for a friendly and cordial discussion. Horst Sindermann welcomed the delegation as the legitimate representative of the Bolivian parliament, which was robbed by a military junta of its right as the elected representative of the people. He assured the parliamentarians of the solidarity and cordial sympathy of the GDR for their just struggle.

Delegation leader Antonio Arabinar Quiroga expressed his thanks for the support and the help in the struggle against the present regime. The Bolivian working people consider the GDR's solidarity as an expression of its antifascist and democratic policy.

BULGARIAN PARAMILITARY TRAINING DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU221645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 80 p 2

["Exchange of Experiences in Military Instruction"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army [NVA], received on Friday for friendly talks Lt Gen Dimitr Popov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian OVTPN [expansion unknown] military organization. Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the Society for Sports and Technology Central Executive, also participated in the meeting, which centered on a brisk exchange of views on socialist military instruction and paramilitary training of youth. The chairman of the military organizations reported about the multifaceted initiatives of the future soldier.

On the order of Col Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, Colonel General Streletz handed the guest the comradeship-in-arms medal, in gold, awarded to Lieutenant General Popov in recognition of outstanding merit on behalf of strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Bulgarian military organizations.

LEADERS GREET NICARAGUAN LEADERS ON HOLIDAY

AU201635 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin, (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have conveyed the following telegram to the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and to the Government Council of National Renewal of the Republic of Nicaragua:

We wish to extend to you fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations on the national holiday of the Republic of Nicaragua on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, government and people. It is with pleasure and fraternal sympathy that the GDR people welcome all the successes of the Nicaraguan people in the democratic transformation of their country, and assure them of our friendship and solidaristic support.

HONECKER GREETES MEXICAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD160916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0202 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN)--The friendly and fruitful cooperation between the states and peoples of the GDR and Mexico is developing favorably. This is stressed in a telegram of congratulations from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, to the president of the United Mexican States, Jose Lopez Portillo, on the occasion of the Mexican national holiday.

The conviction is expressed that the concurrent efforts by the two peoples aimed at peace and detente, disarmament and progress will contribute to guaranteeing international security.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS MEXICAN MILITARY PARADE

AU201728 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 80 p 5

["Parade on 170th Anniversary of National Independence: GDR Military Delegation Among Guests of Honor"]

[Summary] Mexico City, (ADN)--"The traditional military parade in the Mexican capital on Tuesday was the final climax of the festivities on the 170th anniversary of the independence of Mexico." The military delegations attending the parade at the invitation of Mexican national defense minister division General Felix Galvan Lopez also included a GDR military delegation under the leadership of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister.

"On the previous evening all foreign guests, including the GDR military delegation, had been welcomed by state President Lopez Portillo. On the same day, Mexican Defense Minister Galvan Lopez received the GDR delegation under the leadership of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann.

POTSDAM BEZIRK COURT SENTENCES TWO DAVID GANG AGENTS

AU221648 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 80 p 2

["Agents of David Gang Convicted"]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--On 19 September 1980, the Potsdam Bezirk court sentenced the agents of the criminal David gang, Ralf Rothert and Doris Kaminski, both residents of (West) Berlin, for crimes under section 105 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement, to 9 and 5 years imprisonment respectively.

On the order of the David gang, the agents continuously participated in the preparation and performance of subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. They had been recruited by leading David gang member Harald Thiele, and had been instructed in crimes against the GDR. Agent Rothert in turn recruited two (West) Berlin residents as accomplices for the David gang. It was again proved at the main hearing that this gang of the professional criminal Horst David, in addition to crimes against the GDR, also carries out illegal arms deals and foreign currency transfers. Gang leader David closely cooperates with Lutz Kieckhaefer, the head of his West Berlin agency. The Ford automobile used and specially prepared for the crime, with license plate No B - KV 996, was impounded.

CUSTOMS DETAIN FRG CITIZEN FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU201616 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 80 p 2

["Smuggling in Abuse of Transit Agreement Prevented"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 13 September 1980, GDR customs organs apprehended, redhanded FRG citizen Matthias Winkler at the Drewitz border crossing point and detained him. Winkler maliciously and repeatedly abused the visitors and transit traffic for the perpetration of criminal acts. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Opel Kadett automobile with license plate No M-YC 1997, used for the crime, was impounded.

HONECKER PRESENTS KARL MARX ORDER TO FDJ COLLEGE

LD151438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, presented today the Karl Marx Order to the FDJ Central Council Youth College to mark the 30th anniversary of the naming of the FDJ's highest educational establishment after Wilhelm Pieck. The presentation was made at a festive meeting at the college at the Bogensee near Berlin.

In an address, Erich Honecker praised the achievements of the students and teachers. Other members and candidate members of the Politburo and members of the SED Central Committee also took part in the ceremony.

Since its opening on 22 May 1946, almost 13,000 FDJ members and some 2,000 members of friendly youth organizations have studied at the college.

Rally Address

DW151939 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1733 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts from speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at festive rally at the "Wilhelm Pieck" Free German Youth Advanced School at Bogensee, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the school's naming--recorded]

[Text] The youth advanced school has always worked in the spirit of Wilhelm Pieck and done honor to its demanding name. It has proved its worth as a cadre forge of our socialist youth organization, from which generations of young revolutionaries have graduated who hold responsible positions on all levels. [applause] Gratitude and appreciation are due to the Wilhelm Pieck Youth Advanced School for this great work, for the great work of these three decades.

Marxism-Leninism is a partisan science and it must be conveyed and comprehended as such. To make it a guideline for action, it is necessary for us to always test our theoretical knowledge on the basis of our social practice. Learning and applying it includes the manifestation of class consciousness, a militant spirit and steadfastness in the continuous defense of the socialist revolution. It also includes determined opposition to the anticommunist and anti-Soviet attacks by the class enemy and his defamations of our party, the party of the worker class, as well as the rebuff of all varieties of the bourgeois ideology.

Dear comrades, we are happy to see that the Free German Youth in preparation of the 10th SED Congress is attaining high achievements in production, in learning and in the defense of our socialist homeland. In our national economy, too, the FDJ initiatives are very important as well. The work by the more than 34,000 youth brigades and at the more than 90,000 youth projects naturally is a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the competition goal to produce two days' productions in addition to the economic plan and to accelerate the scientific-technological progress.

Therefore, we highly appreciate it that the Free German Youth in preparation of the 10th party congress will nominate 50,000 of its most reliable members for admission as SED candidates. Since the convocation of our 10th SED Congress alone, 20,000 FDJ members were admitted into the ranks of communists. This proves the large attraction of our party and is a positive expression of the close relationship of confidence between the party and the young generation.

Dear friends, the Wilhelm Pieck Youth Advanced School has always proved to be a place of anti-imperialist solidarity and proletarian internationalism. Permit me, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, to very cordially welcome the students present of the international course. [applause] You, dear foreign friends, may rest assured that our Free German Youth will always be your loyal ally in your struggle for social progress. [applause]

SARLOS LEAVES FOR SOFIA CONGRESS

LD221704 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, member of the party Politburo and secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, has left for Sofia to attend the congress of the People's World Parliament. The Hungarian delegation headed by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the People's Front, has also left to attend the meeting that is due to open tomorrow.

KISZ, LAO YOUTH FEDERATION CONCLUDE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

AU220956 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Summary] The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Federation led by (Chonglay Kommasit), chairman of the Federation's agitation and organizing committee, has concluded its visit to our country. "Dr Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Kisz Central Committee, and (Chonglay Kommasit) have concluded a 5-year cooperation agreement on behalf of the two youth federations. They agreed, among other things, on both youth organizations continuing to strengthen the influence of the WFDY and the International Students' Association. The Kisz and the Lao Youth Federation will exchange experiences in ideological-political educational activity in the future. The two organizations support the endeavor of the Southeast Asian peoples to ensure and maintain their peace, security, independence and liberty."

SZALAY COMMENTS ON FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S VISIT TO FRG

AU192020 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Hanna Szalay article: "Following the Bonn Visit: The Value of a Dialogue"]

[Summary] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja visited the FRG last week, where he had talks with his colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and paid a courtesy visit to President Karl Carstens. A communique was not issued on his visit. Still, his talks took place within a framework where relations between Hungary and the FRG "are becoming increasingly comprehensive and profound, and are devoid of political tensions and problems. The positively progressing and developing relations can be regarded as favorable for European stability. Both sides agree on this, as well as on the need to maintain detente and to continue to pursue a political dialogue to that end."

It is believed in Bonn and Budapest alike that "fostering bilateral relations and maintaining a dialogue in general is of particular significance at times of increased or outright tension, and both sides have acknowledged with satisfaction that Hungarian-West German relations are fulfilling this requirement. Thus, the stage of this dialogue that has just taken place in Bonn was able to clarify how far accord extends and at what point there are differences.

"For instance, both sides are troubled by the existence of crisis points, as well as by the fact that only very slow progress is being made on eliminating them. However, the appraisals of the two sides differ with regard to the causes that have brought about points of crisis, and to the development of tensions in general. This manifested itself particularly acutely in assessing the situation that has developed in connection with Afghanistan and the situation in Southeast Asia. What may lie behind this is the fact that, evidently, international law is selectively interpreted in the West--thus, in the FRG as well--and, presumably for ideological considerations, the Western countries are not prepared to use the same criterion.

"At sincere discussions held in a very open tone, discussions that, strictly speaking, did not include any sensitive topics, the Hungarian side called attention to the fact that intervention from without aimed at overthrowing the legitimate government of Afghanistan and machinations against progress aimed at upsetting the legal order of other countries endanger peace and security.

"Concerning European issues, there was agreement that the issue of the so-called Eurostrategic weapons contains a considerable amount of inflammable matter, and that negotiations should be initiated as soon as possible. However, such negotiations-to-be were evidently treated in a different manner: While aspects of substance were stressed by the Hungarian side-- notably, the need to include U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons systems on the agenda--- rather formal elements, the elaboration of rules for the negotiations, were stressed by the West German side. A similar accord-disagreement manifested itself on the 'Madrid Mandate' as well."

The views of the partners coincided in that the participants in the Madrid meeting should reach agreement on convening a European conference devoted to military detente and disarmament, while their views will obviously continue to differ with regard to the types of weapons, conventional and nuclear, and the geographical boundaries to which that mandate should pertain. In this connection, the West German side adopts the French proposal that the mandate should pertain to "the entire area affected by Helsinki," that is, the Soviet Union's European territories as well. It disregards two factors: first, the Warsaw Pact proposal that, for all intents and purposes, already encompasses essential elements of the French proposal; and second--and this is the more vital factor--it disregards the fact that, although it has European territories, the Soviet Union is not only a European, but also a world power, and that it takes its European territories as such into consideration. To be sure, the United States also is affected by Helsinki, since it was there and signed the Final Act, participated in the Belgrade meeting and will participate in the Madrid meeting and, if all goes well, will consent to the Madrid Mandate of the planned European military conference. Nevertheless, it does not occur to anyone to extend the competence of that conference to U.S. territory. If we accept that, strategically, Washington has a sole counter-partner and that is Moscow (and this is verified by the SALT process as well), then, conversely, we must also accept that, strategically, Moscow has a sole counter-partner, and that is Washington; then, on the basis of the principle of equal strategic security, the geographical validity of a European military conference should extend either to both of them, or neither. It is obvious that the realization of this will require a longer period.

POLITBURO MEMBERS VISIT ZALA COUNTY, GYOR

Nemeth in Zala County

LD182308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has been acquainting himself with life in Zala County. The member of the party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee began his program with a visit to Zalaegerszeg yesterday and he went on to visit Nagykanizsa today. He attended a briefing this morning about the position of the town and the district and then paid a visit to the United Incandescent light bulb factory in Nagykanizsa. After going round the plant, Karoly Nemeth gave a briefing about political issues.

Gaspar at Trade Union Conference

LD202322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Conferences of trade union delegates were held in nine additional counties today to elect county trade union officials. The conference in Gyor was addressed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the party Politburo and general secretary of the Trade Union Council.

STATISTICS SHOW DECREASE IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE EMPLOYEES

AU221028 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Figures for the first 6 months of the year show that, instead of increasing their personnel, enterprises are striving increasingly to take better advantage of their existing work force. In the first half of the year 75,000 fewer people worked in substantive branches than in the same period last year. In spite of that, there were only occasional work force shortages hampering production and operations. Industry, the building industry and agriculture are operating with somewhat fewer personnel than previously. It is an unfavorable fact, however, that the number of employees has diminished in domestic trade, where a larger work force would be needed.

People looking for employment in other branches are taking on jobs primarily at educational and health institutes and in the service system, as well as--in increasing numbers--in private small-scale industry. For demographic reasons, 10,000 fewer young people took on jobs and 11,000 more people retired in the last 6 months than previously.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS TO GDR, SWEDEN--Budapest, 19 Sep (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received on Friday Bela Szabo, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the German Democratic Republic. Rezso Trautmann, Gyorgy Lazar and Antal Apro received Laszlo Nagy, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the kingdom of Sweden. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 19 Sep 80 LD]

MADAGASCAR AMBASSADOR--On Friday [12 September], Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council, received Frederic Randriamananjy, first ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to Hungary, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 80 p 8 AU]

AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs, Austrian Federal Minister of Transportation Karl Lausecker arrived on Friday [12 September] in Budapest for an official visit. The ministers will review topical aspects of cooperation in transportation, postal affairs and communications between the two neighboring countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 80 p 8 AU]

CZYREK, GROMYKO DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES IN NEW YORK

LD230912 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 22 Sep (PAP)--Head of the Polish delegation for the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek met today for talks with head of the Soviet delegation, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The two ministers discussed a wide range of international issues, including the questions relating to the work of the present session of the General Assembly.

The talks confirmed the full convergence of views on the present world developments and on the necessity of undertaking steps to improve the international situation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES SOCIOECONOMIC MATTERS 22 SEP

LD221932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] At today's session of the Council of Ministers, the preliminary provisions of the draft of next year's national socioeconomic plan were examined. The importance of further expansion and deepening of cooperation with CEMA countries was stressed, including the realization of changes in the structure of mutual turnover in compliance with the current needs of the economy. It was deemed necessary to halt some large investments which would require a long period of time to be implemented and which would freeze resources for a long time.

The government decided that priority be given to investments linked with improvements in supplies for the domestic market and with the expansion of food production.

Among the key tasks will be the implementation of the program of housing construction, including the preparation of sites and the necessary facilities, and also the construction of hospitals. Among priority cases are investments serving the expansion of exports and improvements in raw material and other supplies.

Further Details

LD222057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Today's session of the Council of Ministers examined the program for implementing in 1981-85 the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee's third plenum on protection of health and on welfare. It was decided to give it the rank of a government program and present it to the Sejm. The Council of Ministers also received the initial precepts of the draft national socioeconomic plan for the coming year.

It is agreed that the fundamental aims of the plan will be: implementation of the program of wage increases and some welfare and benefits payments; increasing production for the market; counteracting the unjustified increases in the cost of living and protecting the already achieved standards of living; and implementing the housing construction program on the scale adapted to the present capabilities with special emphasis on the complexity of housing development construction. Implementation of social tasks of this kind will require an improvement in thriftiness [gospodarnosc] on a general scale as well as a cut in investment outlays and development of actions aimed at lowering production costs.

As the next item on the agenda, the Council of Ministers discussed actions aimed at making up for the production backlog and tasks connected with supply of goods to the domestic market in the coming year.

WALBRZYCH VOIVODSHIP PZPR COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD221914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary session of the party voivodship committee took place in Walbrzych today. It was devoted to an appraisal of the sociopolitical situation in the region and the subsequent trends of party work.

(?One of the urgent) tasks of the voivodship organ of the party, it was said, is to improve the housing situation in Walbrzych Voivodship. Linked with the development of housing construction is the need to improve the system of the distribution of accommodations. During the discussions the need to give party work new qualities and the need for a quick response to social criticism and signs of injustice were stressed.

MEDIA WORKERS DECIDE TO LEAVE TRADE UNION ASSOCIATION

LD222022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary session of the Central Board of the Book, Press, Radio and Television Workers Trade Union was held in Warsaw today. A lot of attention was focused on the future structure of the union and the professional and welfare problems of various professional groups within the union. The plenum adopted a resolution in which it decided to leave the Trade Union Association. The resolution defines the present trade union as a self-governing and independent organization, which is in favor of unity for all professional groups within it. The plenum appealed to the authorities to revise the current program concerning press and publications so that a radical increase in the numbers of books, newspapers and magazines published can be achieved.

On 28-29 October the eighth national congress of the union will be held.

POLISH JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION HOLDS PLENUM

LD222110 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep (PAP)--The board of the Polish Journalists' Association met in Warsaw today to discuss the most important problems of the journalistic milieu against the background of the evolution of the socio-political and economic situation of the country. During a heated debate, the board reviewed postulates and proposals submitted by journalists during discussions in various forums, many of them resulting from the recent critical and self-critical evaluation of Polish journalism and the functioning of Polish mass media todate.

Speakers emphasized the need of restoring high prestige to Polish journalism. This implies consistent action to ensure full information, unrestrained access to sources thereof and the need for genuine right to criticism, with all consequences. Other postulates concerned the dignity of the profession, the right to participate in defining the shape of the press and propaganda and a say in the legislative formulation of the principles of functioning of censorship.

The board resolved to convene an extraordinary congress of the association on October 29-30.

Participants in the discussion pointed to the need of ideological commitment of journalists, their professional integrity as the prerequisites of social confidence in them. They pointed to the frequent instances of ignoring press criticism in the past.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SZCZECIN HEALTH WORKERS

LD222120 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep (PAP)--Meetings to discuss the implementation of the demands put forth by striking crews in August and acknowledged in the appropriate agreements, are being held throughout Poland.

Vice-Minister of Health and Social Welfare Stanislaw Marcinkowski has met with a commission of health service workers in Szczecin. His remarks on the meeting:

"It would be a lie to say that the meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere of full mutual understanding. But we talked frankly and without beating around the bush. The chief subject were the wages--the weakest point of any talks about health service. There will be pay rises. They are coming into effect as of November 1 of this year though they are not going to be as high as has been asked, for market-equilibrium reasons. Still, additional 6 billion zlotys will be outlayed for pay rises annually.

"Many other postulates dealing with welfare have been submitted: Saturdays off, longer leaves, etc. We fully recognize the rights of the employees in this respect and these postulates will be successively realized."

"Another important subject of the discussion during the meeting was the improvement of the conditions of medical treatment. "There are many factors which have decided on the present unfavourable state of medical care. The most important is the hitherto structure of investments and the decisions reinforcing that structure. The 1973 government investment programme for health service development has not been carried through.

"The current situation in this country is marked by great impatience. However, long-range tasks such as the expansion of the hospital system, cannot be realized overnight. But, of course, it is necessary to overcome inflexibilities and simplify preludes to the proper implementation of the projects."

PINKOWSKI, OLSZOWSKI SPEAK AT ECONOMIC SESSION

AU221344 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["Preparations for Comprehensive Economic Reform--First Session of Party-Government Commission"; capitalized passages published in boldfaced]

[Text] PAP--THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION SET UP BY THE RESOLUTION OF THE PZPR POLITBURO AND THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDUM WAS HELD IN WARSAW ON 17 SEPTEMBER. THE SESSION WAS CHAIRED BY PREMIER JOSEF PINKOWSKI, MEMBER OF THE PZPR POLITBURO. THE RESOLUTION THAT SET UP THE COMMISSION IS AN EXPRESSION OF THE WILL OF THE POLITBURO AND THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY OUT COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC REFORM IN THE COUNTRY. THE COMMISSION'S TASK WILL BE TO WORK OUT GENERAL CHANGES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY AND TO SUPERVISE EFFORTS AIMED AT RAISING THE STANDARDS OF PLANNING AND RUNNING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The session adopted the principle that the solutions applying to individual sectors, problems and branches will be implemented at once, as soon as they are ready, and as soon as the economic units are able to adopt them. At the same time, conditions must be created for the correct functioning of such solutions, the changes in question should coincide with the comprehensive tenets of the program to improve the economy. The Politburo and the government also recommended that the work of the commission be organized so as to ensure that--in keeping with the eighth party Congress resolutions--the improved principles of the performance of the economy are implemented throughout by the end of 1982.

Social Consultations

THE COMMISSION WAS INSTRUCTED TO USE SOCIAL CONSULTATIONS WITH WORK FORCES, OTHER PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITIES, SCIENTIFIC CENTERS AND SOCIOPOLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. THE COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS ON THE GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND ON DETAILED SYSTEM SOLUTIONS ARE TO BE SUBJECTED TO GENERAL DISCUSSIONS IN THE PRESS AND IN OTHER MASS MEDIA.

Opening the session, Premier J. Pinkowski stressed that the nation attaches great hopes to the commission's work. The present state of the planning and running of the economy has often been sharply criticized. The nation thinks that the shortcomings and errors in that regard have been some of the main reasons for the present imbalance in many sectors of the economy, for low economic effectiveness and for the waste of forces and resources.

Independence and Responsibility

The premier pointed out that we are beginning to draw up the principles of the present reform in an extremely difficult socioeconomic situation. It is necessary to take into account all the present experience stemming from the efforts to improve the functioning of the economy both in our country and in the USSR and other socialist countries. The primary point is to ensure that the reform creates the best possible conditions for broad development of initiatives sponsored by the work forces and managements of enterprises, for improving economic effectiveness, for accelerating scientific and technological progress, for increasing demand for innovation and for basing economic decisions on sound economic calculations. Another point is to restore the necessary importance of social goals.

THE QUESTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IS A KEY PROBLEM OF FUTURE REFORM, J. PINKOWSKI SAID. WHILE INCREASING THAT INDEPENDENCE, WE MUST DEFINE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE RESULTS OF THEIR PERFORMANCE. IN PARTICULAR, IT IS NECESSARY TO FIX THE APPROPRIATE RELATION BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF ENTERPRISES' PERFORMANCE AND THE LEVEL OF THE WORK FORCES' WAGES AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS. Increased independence and responsibility of the basic units should go hand-in-hand with efforts to strengthen central planning and guidance in strategic matters. In particular, it is necessary to work out such solutions in the process of planning that would help increase the role of the 5-year plan in guiding socioeconomic development.

The changes in the system of the national economy's functioning, the premier continued, could make it easier to solve the basic problems facing our economy. ECONOMIC REFORM SHOULD ESPECIALLY FAVOR EFFORTS TO RESTORE ECONOMIC BALANCE AND TO INCREASE THE NATIONAL PRODUCT, IN PARTICULAR THROUGH MORE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZING OUR ECONOMIC POTENTIAL. THE REFORM SHOULD HELP ACCELERATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET AND EXPORT PRODUCTION AND INTENSIFY FARM PRODUCTION, CHANGES WILL BE AIMED AT ACHIEVING PRECISELY THOSE GOALS.

Our solutions, the premier stressed, must make allowances for the need to raise the role of work enterprises, trade unions, workers, cooperative and rural self-government groups as well as representational bodies in working out and implementing development programs. We should work out methods of social consultations and of control over socioeconomic programs.

Our Goal Is Economic Balance

Taking the floor, Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is acting chairman of the Planning Commission, stressed that the coming reform should create premises for achieving economic balance in every sense and for improving economic effectiveness. Achieving those two goals is the foundation of successfully implementing the social program.

IF OUR ECONOMY IS TO BE HARMONIZED AND IF ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS IS TO INCREASE, HE SAID, WE MUST RESTORE THE TRUE ROLE OF PLANNING. THAT IS SO BECAUSE ECONOMIC PROCESSES CANNOT BE BROUGHT UNDER TIGHT CONTROL IF THE PLAN IS NOT OF HIGH QUALITY. In particular, we need to define the target functions of central planning and principles of the activities of the central guidance body in close connection with a concept for the economic organizations' activities and range of independence and for the role of workers self-government groups.

Seeking to define the final system of the economy's functioning, we should also create emergency solutions aimed at overcoming the profound economic imbalance and at eliminating disturbances in the functioning of the economy.

We should organize the work concerning reform in such a way that the social forces wanting progress are used and that the conditions guaranteeing the rational nature of the solutions we adopt are created. Stefan Olszowski also drew attention to the need to fully indulge the new social situation in the principles of the reform. In particular, we have in mind the social contract and the strivings to radically increase the role of the trade unions, the workers self-government groups and the local people's councils. However, the increased powers of those bodies should go hand-in-hand with increased responsibilities. While enabling the work forces to profit from the results of increased economic efficiency, we must create conditions under which those responsible for deteriorated economic management will be called on the carpet.

The present economic situation and socioeconomic conditions also call for a new approach to the task of working out the principles of the reform. Let us enable all those who want to air their views on this matter to air them. In particular, the proposal that the tenets of the reform be subjected to public discussions is extremely valuable. The crucial issue of the commission's work is to ensure participation of representatives of work enterprises--both of managements and workers. No crucial decision should be made without extensive explanations and discussions, which are the most important barriers to arbitrariness and voluntarism. Efforts to stimulate the social forces to promote implementation of the reforms's principles are equally important. Those are the essential premises for the reform's success, S. Olszowski said.

Directions and Ways

THOSE WHO SPOKE FROM THE FLOOR INCLUDED PROMINENT ECONOMIC PRACTITIONERS AND THEORETICIANS AS WELL AS SOCIOECONOMIC ACTIVISTS. THEY STRESSED THAT THE EFFORTS TO CREATE A NEW ARRANGEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES AND ECONOMIC AND VOIVODSHIP ORGANIZATIONS IS THE MAIN ISSUE OF THE REFORM IN QUESTION. THEY AIRED THEIR VIEWS ON THE DIRECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED TENETS OF THE REFORM AND ON THE WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING IT.

Bearing in mind the need to ensure a high standard of its work, the commission decided to set up working groups composed of experts and representatives of various professional and trade communities. It also specified a plan for its work and decided to inform the nation on how the commission's work progresses.

TRADE UNION LAW COMMISSION CONVENES IN WARSAW

AU221128 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["Following Preliminary Consultations With Various Trades--Draft Trade Union Law Under Discussion"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--THE COMMISSION RESPONSIBLE FOR TRADE UNION LAW MET IN WARSAW ON 18 SEPTEMBER. THE COMMISSION, WHICH WAS CHAIRED BY FRANCISZEK RUSEK, CHAIRMAN OF THE LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE CHAMBER OF THE SUPREME COURT, INCLUDES SCIENTISTS, REPRESENTATIVES OF WORK FORCES IN FACTORIES AND TRADE UNION ACTIVISTS. [paragraph continues]

THE SESSION REVIEWED ANOTHER VERSION OF THE DRAFT LAW, WHICH WAS SUBJECTED TO PRE-LIMINARY CONSULTATIONS IN FACTORIES AND IN VARIOUS TRADE COMMUNITIES. THE SESSION TOOK INTO ACCOUNT THE SUGGESTIONS AND PROPOSALS SUBMITTED DURING THOSE CONSULTATIONS.

How is it possible to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the defense of workers interests under conditions in which a multiplicity of trade unions are in existence? That was the central issue of the controversial discussion at the session, which lasted several hours.

THE DISCUSSION PRODUCED MORE QUESTIONS THAN PROPOSALS FOR SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS, PAP CORRESPONDENT R. KALECKA WRITES. HOWEVER, THOSE QUESTIONS OUTLINED THE DIRECTIONS OF FURTHER WORK ON THE DRAFT LAW. The discussion was dominated by the view that the law should take into far greater account whatever is really taking place in the trade union movement now and, above all, the possibility of the existence of many trade union organizations within a single enterprises.

One must not rigidly prejudge, the session stated, the forms within which trade union will organize themselves because life is far more complex than even the best legal enactments. The commission takes the view that the statutes of the individual trade unions should determine many detailed solutions.

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, IT IS NECESSARY TO FIND SOLUTIONS WHICH WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO DEFEND THE INTERESTS OF ALL EMPLOYEES, REGARDLESS OF WHICH TRADE UNION THEY BELONG TO. In that connection the session proposed among other things that a body representing all employees--similar to a worker or employee council elected by the entire work force--be set up. The activity of such a body would in no way infringe on the powers of the individual trade unions existing in the factory. It is also necessary to work out the principles of negotiations at the central level, especially in the situation in which various trade unions hold differing views. One could set up--for that purpose--a coordinating body representing all the trade unions, both those organized in the eventual associations and those without any association.

EFFORTS TO DEVELOP A MECHANISM THAT WOULD HELP DEFUSE COLLECTIVE CONFLICTS THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS IS A KEY SUBSTANTIVE PROBLEM OF THE WORK CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE UNION LAW. Many commission members supported inclusion in that law of an enactment concerning the institution of trade union opposition, which would mean an immediate suspension of the decisions inconsistent with the law or with the social interest. Should attempts at conciliation fail, an arbitration procedure should be available in the form of a commission chaired by a representative of the Supreme Court, for example. On the other hand, a strike would be only an ultimate weapon, to be used if all other possibilities for resolving a conflict have failed.

The draft trade union law contains alternative proposals for some solutions. For example, they concern the remuneration of the trade union functionaries released from their normal jobs to do trade union work. The overwhelming view on that issue is that--because of their independence--those trade union functionaries should be paid from the trade union funds and not from the factory funds.

THE DRAFT TRADE UNION LAW MUST NOT BE CREATED IN DISSOCIATION FROM THE OTHER EXTREMELY ESSENTIAL LEGISLATIVE WORK. The particular point in that connection is to take into account a new concept of the workers self-government groups, which should be fashioned in connection with the reform of the system of guidance and management. It is also necessary to modify the labor code with regard to important issues such as, for example, the normalization of collective labor agreements.

SEJM COMMISSION CRITICIZES SERVICES EXPORT PERFORMANCE

LD222306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] PAP reports that the Sejm Foreign Trade Commission held a meeting today at which it seriously criticized the situation in scientific-technological services exports. All deputies were in agreement that the exports of such services, including licenses, patents and scientific-technical advice, are very profitable. Such exports bring relatively high foreign currency earnings and do not involve raw materials. They are also of political and propaganda importance because they increase the standing of Poland's science and technology in the world.

An analysis of the situation indicates, however, that we achieve relatively good results in exports of simple services, for example, in the sphere of construction and assembly work. There is a total standstill as regards export of patents, licenses, technology and advisers.

Deputy Edward Szymanski of the PZPR pointed out that in Poland there are about 1,600 scientific, research and design centers employing 400,000 people, but their efforts do not bring results as far as foreign trade is concerned.

We have a very negative balance as regards trading in licenses. The Polservice which deals in the export of scientific-technological achievements and services is coming across many difficulties and is unable to resolve them on its own. The point is that we offer many of our technical achievements to foreign buyers before such achievements are implemented in our country. This arouses a well-justified mistrust in the potential buyers. The deputies suggested, therefore, that conditions should be created in the industry and in science (?to implement innovations quickly).

At the same time the deputies put forward a suggestion that the government yet again consider the decision to stop the construction of the [words indistinct] processing plant in Kielce Voivodship. [passage indistinct]

PAP also writes that in the second part of the meeting the deputies were acquainted with the progress of the implementation of the tasks of the foreign trade. In the last 8 months of this year exports to the socialist countries amounted to 17.4 billion foreign currency zloty and to capitalist countries 15.6 billion foreign currency zloty. In both sectors the exports were lower by [figure indistinct]. The exports have been delayed in relation to planned tasks. It is estimated that in order to implement the annual tasks it will be necessary to export goods valued at 2.5 billion foreign currency zloty per month.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS SOCIAL TENSIONS, CONFLICTS

AU221725 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Franciszek Lewicki interview at TRYBUNA LUDU office with Prof Adolf Dobieszewski: "Socialist State and Society--Development--Contradictions--Conflicts"; date not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[:cerpts] THIS SUMMER OUR COUNTRY HAS GONE THROUGH A PERIOD OF SOCIAL TENSIONS AND CONFLICTS BETWEEN HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS AND THEIR EMPLOYER, THE SOCIALIST STATE, WHICH HAS MANY OTHER FUNCTIONS. THE ESSENCE OF THESE CONFLICTS, AN ATTEMPT TO DEFINE THEIR SOURCES AND THE DEFINITION OF RELEVANT CONCLUSIONS--THESE ARE THE SUBJECTS OF AN INTERVIEW ON OUR EDITORIAL PREMISES WITH ADOLF DOBIESZEWSKI, PROFESSOR OF THE HIGHER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND A PROMINENT EXPERT IN POLITICS.

[Dobieszewski] I THINK THAT THE WORKERS CLASS USED STRIKES AS A FORM OF PROTEST PRIMARILY BECAUSE IT WAS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER THE INSTITUTIONS OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY WERE ABLE TO FUNCTION UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF OBVIOUS BUREAUCRATIC AND VOLUNTARISTIC DISTORTIONS IN WORKING THE APPARATUS OF THE ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, THE PLANNING BODIES, THE STATE APPARATUS AND, TO SOME EXTENT, THE PARTY APPARATUS.

I think that as a country Poland has changed, to its great advantage in the past 10 years. We have built a great deal and we have progressed in many spheres of socio-economic life. All that has been done through common efforts. However, and let us be honest, some of these efforts have been wasted through bad economic management, bad planning and voluntaristic administration.

For example, if a worker sees that a factory works at half its capacity and that machinery rots somewhere in the open, if he notices that everything is in disarray, he regards such phenomena as depreciation of human labor.

[Question] "Economic" discontent was not the only reason for the crisis....

[Answer] Certainly not. Whoever thinks it was has still not learned to respect our workers class, has failed to understand the changes that it has undergone, and above all is unable to give up the vulgarization of socialist catchwords. AS I SEE IT, THIS VULGARIZATION CONTAINS MANY SOURCES FOR INTENSIFICATION OF THE CONFLICT. AFTER ALL, THE VOLUNTARISTIC-TECHNOCRATIC INTERPRETATION OF SOCIALISM PROFFESSES THAT SOCIALISM AMOUNTS MERELY TO GUARANTEEING A CERTAIN PROFUSION OF MATERIAL GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE. To this very day, many individuals are inclined to think that if we could afford to provide plentiful supplies of meat, solid apartments and other such commodities, there would be no tension and crisis.

But this is turning things upside down. We could not have such plentiful supplies because people have lost the will to work and faith in the purposefulness of their efforts, which were being made less and less by waste and bad management.

I am convinced that the party will summon enough strength and courage to put an end to the phenomena of the progressive degradation of democratic institutions. It must say a resolute "no" to cases in which social justice is violated and in which the people's views and their work are ignored.

I THINK THAT THE WILL TO FULLY REBUILD DEMOCRACY IN THE PARTY--THE WILL THAT HAS BEEN DISPLAYED WITH SUCH FORCE PRIMARILY IN THE PARTY'S WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS--IS AN EXPRESSION OF THE PARTY'S STRENGTH. THIS IS NOT EASY, because it is necessary to break through routine and usages. It is necessary to overcome and convince ourselves...and this is always a most difficult thing to do.

[Question] The social conflict in question was a large-scale conflict, which was not the first conflict in our contemporary development. That is why the opponents of socialism can easily formulate the argument that conflicts are inherent in the socialist system....

[Answer] Easy arguments are false as a rule, and so is precisely the aforementioned argument. CONFLICTS ARE NOT INHERENT IN THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM, BUT RESULT FROM ITS DISTORTIONS. THEY ARE NOT A PRODUCT OF SOCIALISM, BUT RESULT FROM THE DEVIATION--IN SOCIAL PRACTICE--FROM BASIC SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES. Let us add that social conflicts are connected with socialism in exactly the same way as any other social system. Socialism is not and will never be free from contradictions.

The trouble is that unresolved contradictions turn into acute conflicts and tension. After all, the present crisis in our country has been caused also by downgrading the need for a profound analysis of the contradictions existing within society.

[Question] Analysis is perhaps not everything. The manner in which contradictions are resolved is also important.

[Answer] Certainly, analysis is supposed only to create a correct basis for the social and economic policy aimed at eliminating contradictions through compromise solutions. Let us not be ashamed of the term compromise.

Society must knowingly accept compromises, and if so, the party must not allow technocratic and voluntaristic solutions, both in analyzing and overcoming contradictions, to happen.

[Question] Perhaps you will decode these terms technocratism and voluntarism....

[Answer] WE WILL HAVE TO DO THIS NOT ONLY DURING THIS INTERVIEW, BUT ALSO IN POLITICAL PRACTICE. TECHNOCRATISM AND VOLUNTARISM HAVE MUCH IN COMMON, ABOVE ALL THAT THEY MAKE LIGHT OF DEMOCRACY AND BELITTLE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL OPINION IN SEARCHING FOR SOLUTIONS TO VARIOUS PROBLEMS. A technocrat believes only in the miraculous wisdom of the managing apparatus, and its techniques, and denies that the working people are "competent," because of the increasingly complicated technology and the range of social and economic processes. A voluntarist believes in his miraculous wisdom and regards the institutions of democracy and social opinion as merely a kind of embellishment of his own decisions.

[Question] Let us add that conflicts exist in the present world, where there are classes and political divisions....

[Answer] We must never forget this. Conflict situations always create room for the opponents of socialism to act. Although our society has various layers, it is oriented toward socialism as a class, which does not mean that our opponents are unable to find a base in some layers of our society.

These opponents are not primitive. They are able to take advantage of the situation. If socialist democracy functions properly, their opportunities are few, but these opportunities are considerable at times of tension. That is also one of the reasons why the workers class, the working people and the socialist state cannot take sides.

THE PARTY HAS CLEARLY STATED THAT IT MUST FIND A WAY OUT OF DIFFICULTIES AND TENSIONS TOGETHER WITH THE WORKERS CLASS. ONLY SUCH A SOLUTION IS POSSIBLE, ONLY THIS WILL BE EFFECTIVE AND CONSISTENT WITH THE IDEA OF SOCIALISM.

I think that the entire party must stand guard over such a solution. In spite of appearances, the task is not easy. It is true that I see no objective obstacles--ideological or political ones. After all, the party has grown out of the workers class and is the main instrument for implementation of this class' historical goals. HOWEVER, SUBJECTIVE OBSTACLES MAY ASSERT THEMSELVES, ESPECIALLY IN THE MANAGEMENT APPARATUS, IF STABILITY, WHICH WE REALLY NEED, IS UNDERSTOOD BY THIS APPARATUS AS A RETURN TO ROUTINE AND "HOLY PEACE." THIS MUST NOT HAPPEN. THE ENTIRE PARTY MUST COME OUT AGAINST SUCH A TENDENCY.

A conflict--albeit morally bitter and materially costly--is bound to produce new experience in the development of socialism. Only then will history justify such a conflict. The invigoration of the rightist forces, which are still alive in our country and which are supported in any possible way from the outside, can become another obstacle, one that must be opposed by a proletarian "no." This is a question stemming from the nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is our system.

SZTANDAR MŁODYCH: CAPITALIST ECONOMIC EXPERIENCE USEFUL

AU221004 Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Jacek Swidzinski article: "Range of Vision"]

[Text] The Marxist theory of planning has a most perfect knowledge of the notion of long-term plans. However, the practical experience of such plans is not the best because no one knows what such plans should be. Attempts to create a long-term plan on the same principles as a 5-year plan have misfired. An energy crisis is enough to blow the entire machinery to smithereens.

Are we to assume that a long-term plan is nonsense or a mirage that only the optimists dream about, but that has no practical application? Probably not. A long-term plan should be used as a strategic directive for the economy to follow for a longer period of time--to follow as long as we are able to reasonably identify the directions of eventual changes. Such a plan should not be a purely economic plan, but should contain political, sociological, technical and other elements. It should not--as has been the case to date--stipulate specific production tasks to be accomplished by a specific deadline. It should lay down the balances between individual economic targets. These balances or proportions should act as guideposts for all activities in planning and management.

Let us take a look at the present situation. In the seventies our economy achieved a gigantic production potential, which, in principle, should have ensured economic success for us, but has not. Why? The answer to this question becomes simple if we turn our attention to "proportions." Failure to observe economic proportions or balances was the reason for our misfortunes. Every government seeks success and the more greedily it seeks it the more errors it may make. Such errors are made at the moment when--in order to achieve a spectacular success such as the construction of a large-scale metallurgical plant, a coal mine or a tractor plant--one abandons for a seemingly "short time" basic economic proportions. The inflation of investments at the cost of the market in the past few years is an excellent illustration of the aforementioned thesis. After all, no one has been ignoring the market, the only trouble was that the necessary supplies to it were to be ensured only after yet another investment project had been completed--a project that increased the money circulating in the market (workers wages) but did not increase the goods for sale.

No textbook on economics ignores the issue of balance between the so-called sectors one and two--between the production of capital goods and the production of consumer goods. The balance between these sectors is the key to achieving the state of equilibrium.

If we have a long-term plan that maps out the general strategic targets, we can start drafting a 5-year plan that should balance the assets in hand. It is a truism to say that the plan is based on a suitable balancing of assets, but this truism has been exactly forgotten. Political aims and the wish to score successes have obscured the need for the necessary economic calculations.

We have made another error. The annual plan, called the national socioeconomic plan, was being corrected from the viewpoint of the rigidly mapped out 5-year tasks. The wish to balance that plan and to fulfill individual tasks 100 percent produced an inclination to exaggerate achievements at the level of enterprises and at higher levels. The entire system of bonuses and premiums depended on fulfillment of the plan.

It seems the best way out is to adopt the idea of a progressive plan. While preserving the structure of the 5-year plan, the annual national socioeconomic plan would become an instrument with which we would constantly modify the tasks of the 5-year plan. [paragraph continues]

The 5-year plan would become a "never-ending plant." It would merely serve to balance assets. On the other hand, the annual national socioeconomic plan--as life has proved--would serve to evaluate the performance of enterprises, industrial associations and ministries. A state of this kind exists in fact, but has not been affirmed by law.

The system of directive indexes, which number about 200, was the basis for accounting for the implementation of tasks. The very number of these indexes is bound to elicit reservations, even if we do not examine their substantive value. Economic reports have always stressed that the plan "has been implemented" because such and such indexes have been implemented. These implemented indexes were followed by less successful indexes.

In his book "The Running of the Socialist Economy--the Logic of Progress" Prof Bohdan Gliniski lists the following criteria for evaluating the performance of an enterprise: 1) The level of economic efficiency measured by profit or by other criteria such as productivity, modernity of products and so on; 2) progress in relation to previous performance, measured by increases in profit or in the products sold and so on; and 3) the implementation of planned tasks if there is no objection to such a criterion.

The extremely important thing in the aforementioned list is the variety of methods in evaluating the performance of an enterprises. These methods, which have been ignored until now, should depend on the specific conditions of individual branches. However, the present practice is to standardize planning and management and to apply the same criteria for all branches.

The issue of the alternative criteria of evaluation is automatically related to the specific features of the organization of the individual branches and departments. It seems that the concept of the WOG [large economic organizations] has been given up all too easily. The trend toward standardization and excessive centralization has been responsible for the fact that small and medium enterprises have been forgotten--enterprises for which the criteria of evaluation based on an excess of indexes are deadly.

For many years in Poland it has appeared that we can have either a centralized or a decentralized economy. Each has its defects and virtues. Excessive independence makes it all but impossible to assess assets and liabilities countrywide, which, given a certain situation of payments, leads to excessive increases in expenditures. On the other hand, if the central apparatus is responsible for all decisions, every initiative can be paralyzed and economic dynamics can be weakened.

It appears that there is a way out of a situation "without solution." Let us resort to military terminology, which knows three modes of activity (or of decisionmaking): strategic, operational and tactical. Applied to the economy, it would mean that strategic decisions be made centrally and incorporated into the aforementioned long-term plan. The operational level, also centralized, would belong to the planning commission and to the individual departments, but they would not be able to interfere in the freedom of enterprises in a detailed manner, one that is not consonant with the actual powers of those institutions. The units at the lowest level would be given the freedom of tactical activities. What are the virtues of the aforementioned system? First, they deprive the highest governing bodies of the responsibility for dealing with details. The present bogey of individual enterprises is decisions from above, which steer activities of subordinate units in a seemingly precise manner. The central bodies--having lost the need (and opportunity) to deal with ad hoc and detailed issues, about which they could not have the necessary idea (because of distance)--would be "condemned" to dealing with the decisions that belong to the much more extensive spheres of time and space. At the same time, having gained far-reaching independence, enterprises would assume correspondingly greater responsibilities.

In turn, a greater role of the long-term plan would make all the subordinate units at all levels conscious of the directions of their tasks. In such a case a manager of a chemical factory would regard it as important, not only to fulfill his annual tasks but to promote the protection of the environment, whose protection so far has been an obstacle in task implementation. We could cite ad infinitum examples showing how an apportionment between short-term and strategic tasks could be resolved in this way.

For some time now Hungary has been practicing--with success--increased independence and responsibility in enterprises. The strategic plan is the basis of France's economic policy. Of all the capitalist countries France is a country in which the state's interference in economic affairs is the most far-reaching. That is why a comparison with France (having considered all the differences) is not heresay. Finally, planning that is progressive and not "from-to" is a system that has been accepted by all large multi-national corporations. We also can profit by their experience.

The alternative of centralization versus decentralization is an apparent alternative. Each successive step in decisionmaking is tantamount to a change in the range of vision. That is why the range of the decisions taken should vary.

REPORT ON MARKET NEEDS, USE OF PRODUCE

LD221949 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] From the viewpoint of market needs, the most important matter at present is to make the best possible use of all agricultural produce. This calls for intensifying the purchasing of basic produce from this year's harvest and of slaughter animals and improving the transport of produce and reducing losses in storage and processing.

Despite the difficult conditions, the work forces of the agricultural and food industry are successfully implementing their tasks. The situation has somewhat improved in the cereal milling industry. Over 10,000 tons of rye have been delivered from the GDR. Wheat deliveries are expected shortly from the Soviet Union.

After the return of ports to normal work, fodder plants have accumulated, among other things, supplies of corn which will enable them to maintain more rhythmical production. Also, the greatest difficulties were overcome in maintaining the flow to the market of flour and other products.

CDU/CSU ACCUSED OF ANTI-POLISH, ANTIDETENTE POSITION

LD202103 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 20 Sep 80

["PAP Commentator on CDU/CSU Stand"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep (PAP)--Polish public opinion attentively follows foreign societies', governments' and political parties' reactions to developments in Poland.

It is understandable that the international community, and that of Europe in particular, closely watched the development of the situation in Poland. Their interest was usually accompanied by expectations of a quick and successful solution of our problems. The opinion prevailed that Poles know how to reasonably and responsibly settle their internal affairs to the benefit of the country, consolidation of stability and the policy of detente in Europe.

We are aware however of the symptomatic exception from this rule which is the attitude towards events in Poland taken by the CDU/CSU in the FRG. Obviously, the two parties must have concluded that the time had come to openly release nationalistic prejudices against Poland and Poles, present among some of its members, as well as attitudes hostile to the policy of detente.

The CDU/CSU leading activists emulate each other in pronouncing speeches and statements in which attempts at discrediting Poland and interfering in this country's internal matters are hidden behind the hypocritical stance of the defenders of interests of Polish workers. Christian-Democratic candidate for FRG's chancellor, F.J. Strauss specializes in this kind of actions.

For instance, recently he not only attempted to push West German trade unions towards an open interference in Poland's internal matters but also came out with theses offending the dignity of the Polish people. All this must have been meant to sow disagreement among Poles, weaken Poland's international position and openly proclaim the policy of revanchism.

For a long time Polish public opinion has been aware of CDU/CSU's strivings to view Poland and relations with Poland from the point of view of its own interests and inter-party conflicts. Recent intensification of this trend must be undoubtedly related to the parties' calculations that stirring anti-Polish moods should increase their chances in the electoral race and undermine, through cheap demagoguery, the things that the Polish and FRG's socio-liberal governments managed to accomplish in the process of normalizing relations, which are at the same time an important contribution to the process of detente and peace in Europe. Our stance is unequivocal--those calculations are futile. Poland and her allies unfailingly promote the policy of consolidating peace, political and military detente, the policy which serves the vital interests of all nations in Europe. Let us firmly point out that actions undertaken by some of the CDU/CSU politicians may have only one effect--they are aimed at inciting distrust and hostility among peoples, at undermining mutual confidence and stability in Europe. Polish society firmly opposes such actions.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES DELEGATION OF LIBRARIANS

LD221954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the eighth congress of Polish librarians, which will begin in Poznan next Friday, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received a delegation of the Association of Polish Librarians. Problems of concern to librarians were discussed.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH FINNISH JOURNALISTS--An accord on cooperation between the Polish Journalists' Association and the Finnish Journalists Union for 1981-85 was signed in Warsaw on 6 September. The accord enriches cooperation between Polish and Finnish journalists, which has been especially lively in the past few years. The two organizations have decided to contribute to implementing the CSCE decisions, promote mutual contacts, exchange experience and information and actively cooperate in favor of implementing the Baltic Sea initiatives. Journalist delegations will also be exchanged. The accord was signed for Poland by Piotr Ziarnik, deputy chairman of the Polish Journalists Association, and for Finland by Sirpa Sadeoja, deputy chairman of the Finnish Journalists Union. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU Polish 8 Sep 80 p 7 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT BANANA'S VISIT

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU221231 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 19 September Bucharest dinner for Zimbabwe President Canaan Sodindo Banana]

[Text] Comrade President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana, Mrs Janet Banana, esteemed Zimbabwe guests, comrades and friends,

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Romanian Government, and on behalf of myself and my wife I take great pleasure in cordially greeting you, Comrade President, Mrs Janet Banana and your aides as guests of our country--I wish you a warm welcome to Romania.

In you we greet the first president of the young independent state of Zimbabwe. We greet the people of Zimbabwe who, after a long struggle against imperialist domination and racism have achieved an historic victory and are now pursuing the path of independent and free development.

Your visit to Romania reflects the friendship and solidarity established between our parties and peoples during the long and difficult years of the national liberation struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe. At the same time, we view your visit as an expression of our common desire to further develop, in new conditions, relations of economic, technical scientific and cultural cooperation, and to continuously strengthen our solidarity. The Romanian people hailed with great satisfaction your victory in the March elections and the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The victory obtained in the elections by ZANU and the Patriotic Front, and the establishment of Comrade Robert Mugabe's cabinet marked an historic turning point in the development of the Zimbabwe people.

I want to mention on this occasion that, during the liberation struggle, we met several times with Comrade Mugabe and with other leaders of the Zimbabwean people's struggle. We always extended active support to the Zimbabwean people's independence struggle.

The proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe was an additional victory in the struggle to finally abolish colonialist domination in Africa. This victory, like other successes achieved in the struggle for national liberation, forcefully demonstrates that the peoples are determined to eliminate imperialist and colonial domination forever and to secure their independence and build a free life in accordance with their wishes.

We know that the government and people of Zimbabwe are faced by complex problems in developing and consolidating their independence and in building a strong Zimbabwe that should offer the people a living standard in keeping with their possibilities and wishes.

In the spirit of the relations established during the national liberation struggle, we hope to develop active cooperation under the new conditions, based on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Comrade President, during your visit to Romania you will be in a position to see some of the Romanian people's concerns and achievements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society. These achievements clearly demonstrate that only a people who fully master their national resources and build a new social system can ensure rapid progress, well-being and independence.

While concerned with implementing the program to build the comprehensive developed socialist society, we are also resolutely working for a policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence. We are aware of the fact that to ensure socioeconomic development, build socialism and promote each people's progress we need peace, unimpaired observance of national independence, mutual assistance and solidarity among all the peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

Many problems remain to be solved in the world. The policy of imperialist and colonialist domination, force and dictate, and interference in the affairs of other states is still felt in the world. True, peoples have achieved historic victories and are struggling ever more resolutely against that policy. Hence, we are optimistic about international developments, in the conviction that, by acting in complete unity, the peoples will secure the triumph of detente, peace and national independence. We must take more determined steps to put a final stop to colonialism. Thus, we extend active support to the Namibian people's struggle and to the struggle waged by progressive forces in South Africa against the policy of apartheid.

In view of the complexity of the current international issues, we are resolutely advocating negotiated settlements of all conflicts and differences among states. Today more than ever efforts must be made to solve all existing conflicts and differences among nations through negotiations, on the basis of mutual respect for independence, and of noninterference in internal affairs.

Here in Europe we are concerned with preparations for and successfully holding the Madrid conference for European security, so that it can give fresh impetus to detente, and particularly to military disengagement and disarmament. We especially hope for the organization of a conference on disarmament in Europe, and for negotiations on halting the deployment of additional nuclear missiles.

We also attach great importance to cooperation in the Balkans, and to developing this area into a nuclear-free zone of peace.

Similarly, we support efforts to solve the Middle East problems and to establish a general peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

One of the vital problems of the contemporary world is underdevelopment, the deepening gaps between rich and poor countries. Hence, Romania resolutely works to strengthen the solidarity among the developing countries in the struggle to establish a new world economic order. The results of the special UN session on underdevelopment and the new economic order show that the rich countries are not prepared to take the poor into consideration. This makes it even more necessary for the developing countries to strengthen their solidarity and to act in close unity with a view to obtaining positive results toward a new world economic order. In point of fact, the struggle against underdevelopment and for a new economic order is part and parcel of the struggle against imperialism and capitalism. We must, therefore, make it clear that, just as freedom and independence can only be achieved through struggle, the new order can also be established only through united struggle by all anti-imperialist forces.

We must also intensify the struggle for disarmament, primarily for nuclear disarmament. We must make every possible effort to effect cuts in military spending--which this year has reached \$500 billion--and to allocate the resources thus made available to the development of poor countries and to socioeconomic progress in general. Let us put the wonderful achievements of science and human knowledge at the service of mankind's independence, well-being and happiness.

The complexity of international issues makes it necessary for all states to participate equally in solving them, especially the small and medium-sized, the developing and nonaligned countries.

We are firmly convinced that by strengthening their solidarity and unity, progressive forces and peoples everywhere can put a stop to imperialist and colonialist policy, can secure a dignified place in the world, and build a free, prosperous and happy life.

Comrade president, I am confident that your visit will mark an important moment in the development of our bilateral relations, at both the bilateral level and in the international arena.

The solidarity and brotherhood established during the liberation struggle must be intensively capitalized upon for the independent socioeconomic development of our countries.

May the friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe and between our peoples develop continuously.

I want to wish the friendly Zimbabwean people prosperity and happiness and ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development and in consolidating their independence and sovereignty.

I want to raise a glass to the health of comrade president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana and of Mrs Janet Banana.

To the health of our guests!

To the health of all of you!

To freedom and national independence, to peace and cooperation throughout the world.
(applause)

Banana Toast

AU192102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Report on toast by Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana at an official dinner given in his honor by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, in Bucharest on 19 September]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep (AGERPRES)--The president of the Zimbabwe Republic began his toast by emphasizing the support granted by Romania to his people.

"Your country," he said interalia, "was in the van of those who supported us all along our right fight for national emancipation, and after we won our independence you have been ready to support us in our present struggle against poverty, underdevelopment and dependence".

President Canaan Banana eulogized the Romanian foreign policy, considering Romania to be "an important champion of international detente, of peace and of the establishment of a new, equitable and just international economic order", that she "actively identifies herself with the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the Third World".

Referring to his country's situation, President Canaan Banana said, interalia, that internally at present "despite the existence of ideological, racial, ethnical and religious differences, there is a general expression of loyalty to Zimbabwe. There is relative peace and stability in the country".

Characterizing the Zimbabwe state's foreign policy, Canaan Banana stated: "We promote a policy of positive non-alignment and we firmly support the actions for the promotion of international peace and of a just and equitable economic order".

In concluding, the distinguished guest expressed his confidence that his visit would contribute to the development of the links of friendship and solidarity between Romania and Zimbabwe, that important decisions will be made during the visit, in order to establish bases for a mutually advantageous bilateral collaboration.

Diplomatic Reception

AU221820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep (AGERPRES)--Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Janet Banana received in Bucharest heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, and their wives. President Canaan Sodindo Banana conversed in a cordial atmosphere with the foreign diplomats.

LEADERS THANK GDR COUNTERPARTS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU201537 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on our own behalf we cordially thank you for your greetings and congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution, and of the social and national liberation of Romania.

We would like to express our satisfaction that relations of close friendship and multi-raceted cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR are constantly deepening for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

We fully and entirely share your conviction that your recent visit to Romania, the friendly talks and the documents signed on the occasion will contribute to the further development of fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you good health and great successes to the friendly GDR people in fashioning the developed socialist society under SED leadership.

VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU201850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Sep (AGERPRES)--A Venezuelan parliamentary delegation, led by Godolfredo Gonzalez, president of the National Congress of Venezuela, arrived in Bucharest on September 20, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation further includes Dr Eloy Torres, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, Milos Alcalay, representative of the Andean Parliament to the European Parliament, and (Elio Gonzalez Salazar), adviser to the president of the Venezuelan Congress. The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU221535 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Venezuelan parliamentary delegation led by Godolfredo Gonzalez, chairman of the National Congress and the Senate of the Republic of Venezuela, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The meeting was attended by GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan, Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the GNA, Luliu Fejes, secretary of the GNA Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission, and Venezuelan ambassador to Bucharest Olga Lucilla Carmona.

The delegation leader conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial, warm greetings from Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. On behalf of himself and the delegation members, the guest expressed thanks for their reception and for the possibility given them to visit Romania and become directly acquainted with the Romanian people's noteworthy achievements in the socioeconomic development of their country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks, and in his turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the president of the Republic of Venezuela.

The two sides emphasized the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Venezuela. They stressed the decisive role played by President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Venezuela for expanding relations. They pointed out that extensive opportunities exist for further developing bilateral relations, particularly in the area of commercial exchanges and production sharing, and in other fields of common interest for the benefit of both countries and peoples and of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

The two sides also discussed various current international issues. They stressed the need for further efforts to halt the exacerbation of international tension, and to resume the policy of peace, cooperation and detente, respect for the national independence of all peoples, and settling all interstate conflicts through political means and negotiations. Special attention was given to the issue of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, which can ensure the free and independent development of each nation in conditions of peace and security. They emphasized the importance of strengthening cooperation among the developing and nonaligned countries, as well as among all countries in the world on the basis of full equality, with a view to solving mankind's current major problems.

The sides stressed the need for establishing a sound system of security and cooperation in the world, and for concrete measures to cut back armaments and achieve general, primarily nuclear disarmament, without which peace on earth is inconceivable.

The sides emphasized the importance of parliaments and parliament members in mobilizing the governments and public opinion to consolidate the trend toward detente and to implement the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in international relations, as the only principle capable of ensuring free and unhampered development for all nations. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

PRESS STATEMENT ON IRAQI RCC MEMBER'S VISIT ISSUED

AU221316 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Sep 80 p 5

["Text" of press statement issued on 20 September 1980 on the 18-20 September visit to Romania by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister]

[Text] In response to an invitation from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, paid an official visit to Romania between 18 and 20 September 1980 at the head of an Iraqi Government delegation.

During the visit, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, who conveyed the good wishes of Leader-President Saddam Husayn, chairman of the RCC and president of the Iraqi Republic, to President Ceausescu and his wishes for the friendly Romanian people's progress and prosperity. After giving his thanks, the Romanian president requested the first deputy prime minister to convey his greetings and regards to President Saddam Husayn and his wishes for the Iraqi people's prosperity. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

Official talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of friendship and respect. The Iraqi side was headed by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, while the Romanian side was headed by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet. The talks were attended by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade; 'Amir Mahdi Salih, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; Ahmad Husayn, foreign ministry under secretary; and Hatim Ahmad Taqiy, ministry of industry and minerals under secretary.

On the Romanian side, the talks were attended by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Ion Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Gheorghe Delgo, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The talks dealt with the present status of bilateral relations. The two delegations praised the special importance of meetings and the discussions between President Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman and president of the Iraqi Republic, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which strengthen friendship and develop cooperation between the two countries and the two peoples on principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and equality, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual profit.

The talks stressed the good relations between Iraq and Romania and between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Romanian Communist Party.

Taha Yasin Ramadan placed a wreath on the monument of the heroes who struggled for the freedom of the people and the homeland and for socialism. He visited some industrial and economic projects in Bucharest. He was given a warm welcome, which expressed the friendly Romanian feelings toward the Iraqi people. During this visit, the minutes of the agreement reached by the extraordinary session of the Joint Iraqi-Romanian Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation was signed. The agreement provides for the development of trade; the exchange of commodities in 1981; the expansion of economic cooperation; the exchange of experts in the fields of industry, transportation, construction and agriculture; the establishment of industrial projects in Iraq; and construction in and electrification of the countryside. Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed his gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality which he and the delegation accompanying him were accorded. He extended an invitation to Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to visit Iraq. The invitation has been gladly accepted and a date will be fixed later.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NICARAGUAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU192038 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Sep 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Nicaraguan leaders on the Nicaraguan anniversary]

[Text] To their excellencies Messrs Sergio Ramirez Mercade, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Arturo J. Cruz:

On the occasion of the national anniversary of the Republic of Nicaragua, I take pleasure in conveying to you warm congratulations on behalf of the Romanian people and myself. I want to take this opportunity to also convey to you best wishes for the Nicaraguan peoples progress and well-being, and for personal happiness.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP CONGRATULATES URUGUAYAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU221323 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Message from RCP Central Committee to the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee on its anniversary]

[Text] To the Uruguayan Communist Party [PCU] Central Committee:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the PCU's establishment, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we convey to you, to all the party members and to the Uruguayan working people warm, comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations.

We take this opportunity to reassert the militant solidarity of our party and of the Romanian people with the struggle of the Uruguayan communists and other democratic and progressive forces to defend the rights and freedoms of the working people, for the triumph of the friendly Uruguayan people's aspirations for democracy, social progress and prosperity.

On the great anniversary of the Uruguayan communists, we want to express our conviction that the relations of close friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the PCU--characterized by mutual esteem, trust and respect--which were decisively promoted by meetings and talks between RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and PCU Central Committee First Secretary Rodney Arismendi, will further develop, in the interests of both our peoples and of the cause of international peace, socialism and understanding.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

GHANAIAN DELEGATION LEAVES BUCHAREST 19 SEPTEMBER

AU221412 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The delegation of the Ghanaian National People's Party led by national Chairman Nana Okutwer Bekoe III left Bucharest on 19 September after a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off by Comrades Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee.

Also present were Ghanaian Ambassador to Bucharest Kwame Addaw, and members of the embassy staff.

UCY, SOVIET YOUTH MEETINGS BEGIN IN BRASOV 22 SEP

AU221819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep (AGERPRES)--A friendly meeting began in Brasov on September 22 between representatives of the Romanian youth and representatives of the Soviet youth.

Experience will be exchanged in Brasov and Bucharest over September 22-27 concerning the activity of the Union of Communist youth [UCY] and the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, of the Romanian and the Soviet youth.

Political, cultural-educative and artistic actions will take place, talks and meetings will be held, opinions and experience will be exchanged with regard to the pre-occupations of the UCY and the Komsomol.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN BAYBAKOV CONTINUES VISIT

Visit to Planning Institute

LD222134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Planning, today visited the Federal Institute of Social Planning where with the director general of the Federal Institute, Spasoje Medenica, he discussed matters of mutual interest. They also discussed questions of economic cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR during the period 1981-1985 and cooperation of the planning organs of the two countries. They also talked about the prospects for the development of the economies of Yugoslavia and of the USSR.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD222128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

During a long cordial and friendly conversation it was noted with pleasure that the friendly relations and all-round fruitful cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR continue to develop favorably to mutual advantage. These relations are based on sound foundations and principles established during the meetings between Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

During the discussion of matters of interest for the further promotion and development of economic cooperation emphasis was put on the importance of long-term cooperation between the plan organs of the two countries in taking note of concrete projects and existing possibilities. The readiness was expressed to examine possible areas of cooperation and of joint appearances on third markets.

Zvone Dragan, vice president of the FEC; Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute of Social Planning; and others took part in the conversation; and on the Soviet side Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to SFRY, took part.

VJESNIK REPORTS ON TRADE WITH POLAND

AU191751 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Belgrade (TANJUG)--Somewhat more favorable trends than in 1979 have been recorded this year in the commodity trade between our country and Poland. These trends are reflected in our increased exports, reduced negative trade balance and the fact that our imports have been covered to a greater extent by our exports.

The total volume of commodity trade between the two countries in the last 7 months amounted to \$329.4 million, marking an increase of 13.5 percent as compared with the same period last year. Yugoslavia's exports to Poland in that period amounted to \$150.8 million (marking an increase of 21.6 percent) and its imports from Poland amounted to \$178.6 million, marking an increase of 7.5 percent as compared with the same period last year. The value of exports amounted to 84.4 percent of the value of imports, as compared with the corresponding figure of 74.6 percent for the same period last year.

Despite these trends, the section for Poland of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia noted at its session on Monday that there is no room for any excessive satisfaction because our exports are lagging behind our imports, even though our country had a positive trade balance with Poland at the beginning of the year.

For this reason the economic officials attending the session examined opportunities to increase our deliveries to Polish partners, deliveries that have been increased this year mainly by exports of machines and equipment. However, the large share of equipment exports in Yugoslavia's total exports to Poland has been primarily realized on the basis of production cooperation in the automobile industry. In this connection it was noted that exports of agricultural food products are stagnating and that marketing of such products should be intensified.

Raw materials and producer goods occupy an important place in our imports from Poland. Although this year Yugoslavia increased its exports of raw materials by 21.7 percent, such exports still fall, by \$22 million, to match imports from Poland. As it was reported at the session, the largest portion--80 percent--of Yugoslavia's negative trade balance with Poland is caused by its imports of raw materials from Poland.

It is planned that the total volume of commodity trade between the two countries this year will amount to \$735.2 million, marking an increase of 20 percent as compared with last year. Yugoslavia's exports to Poland and its imports from Poland are expected this year to total \$367.5 million and \$367.7 million, respectively.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE MEETS ZARKOVIC

LD221827 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic today received Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis who came on a visit to Yugoslavia as a special envoy of president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam. On this occasion, Minister Feleke conveyed a message from President Mengistu to the Presidency of Yugoslavia. The message relates to the Ethiopian views on the situation in the world, especially in the Horn of Africa, and the activity of non-aligned countries.

During the cordial talks, satisfaction was expressed at successful cooperation so far between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia, and readiness was expressed for the further comprehensive promotion of this cooperation. Minister Feleke today left Belgrade.

Assessment of African Situation

LD221420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 22 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--On the conclusion of his official visit to Yugoslavia, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr. Feleke said to TANJUG that Ethiopia and Yugoslavia have agreed mutually to coordinate their efforts toward the implementation of the declarations and decisions of the non-aligned conferences.

Feleke assessed the two countries' relations as traditionally strong and stressed that this is particularly to be attributed to Presidents Tito and Mengistu.

Dr. Feleke assessed the situation in Africa as inflammable and dangerous due to the interference of imperialist forces which he accused of cooperation with the racist regime in South Africa and of giving nuclear technology to the regime in Pretoria.

Referring to the agreement between the United States and Somalia, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr. Feleke warned that the agreement represents a threat to the independence, territorial integrity and revolution of Ethiopia. He also sharply criticized the U.S. policy in this world region.

The Ethiopian foreign policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment and the principles of the UN and OAU charters, which greatly contributes to the unity of Africa, the Ethiopian foreign minister said in conclusion.

Departure 22 September

LD221544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, left Yugoslavia today. The Ethiopian minister was seen off at Belgrade airport by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with a group of high-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Also present was Ethiopian ambassador to Yugoslavia Assefa Wolde.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL M'BOW MEETS WITH MIJATOVIC

LD221300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1149 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 September (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic today received UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

The UNESCO director-general spoke about current questions connected with the forthcoming UNESCO general conference. He stressed the great importance that the UNESCO member-countries attach to the work of the conference, which is evident from the unusually high level of a large number of delegations.

M'Bow thanked Yugoslavia for undertaking to host the conference. He also thanked the organizers for creating very favourable conditions for the work of the conference.

On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic expressed pleasure that the 21st UNESCO general conference is held in Yugoslavia. He also underlined the importance that Yugoslavia attaches to the work of (?the organization). Mijatovic stressed that efforts towards expanding cooperation in many fields of UNESCO's activity the spirit of cooperation and tolerance which are fostered thereby, stimulate on their party processes leading to peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of detente, which are necessary in the present complex world situation.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD221936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. In the ensuing talk, views were exchanged on matters pertaining to the forthcoming general conference of UNESCO.

It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between Yugoslavia and UNESCO is favourably developing in a number of important fields in which this international organization is engaged.

VRHOVEC PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA 18-21 SEPTEMBER

For reportage on the visit of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec to the Republic of Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 23 September Latin America DAILY REPORT.

SWEDISH NAVAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD221714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Swedish Navy, headed by naval commander Vice-Admiral Per Rudberg arrived today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces. The delegation will visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav Navy and confer with its hosts.

LJUBICIC HOLDS TALKS IN TITOGRAD 22 SEPTEMBER

LD221645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Titograd, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, with a group of associates visited Titograd today where he had talks with Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of Montenegro, and his associates. General Ljubicic was informed of the results achieved and of the current activities in the sphere of further development and consolidation of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in Montenegro. During the meeting he talked on some issues in the sphere of direct cooperation by units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army and republican organs, organs of other sociopolitical communities and work organizations.

He noted that the cooperation to date has yielded good results and that possibilities and needs exist for it to develop further in implementing various programs for which there is mutual interest.

Particular attention was paid to further efforts in eliminating the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake and speedier development of the border areas and of insufficiently developed regions of the republic.

Veljko Milatvic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communist of Montenegro and Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegro Assembly, received the federal secretary for national defense. At this meeting they also talked about issues which were discussed in the talks with the representatives of the Republican Executive Council.

Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic also had a meeting with commander of the republican headquarters of Montenegro's Territorial Defense Lt Col Gen Djuro Vojvodic, and with commander of the Titograd military area Maj Gen Zivorad Lazarevic, and discussed with them the results achieved and the current activities in the sphere of developing the combat readiness of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense.

Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates visited the Marshal Tito barracks where they were acquainted with the conditions of life and work of soldiers and with the development of the material and technical base of education and training.

DIZDAREVIC CHAIRS SARAJEVO ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD222347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2009 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--A session of the Council for All-People's Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina was held in Sarajevo today. Raif Dizdarevic was in the chair. In keeping with its work plan the council discussed some questions pertaining to the field of all-people's defense. Continuing its activities in connection with the preparations of the federal All-People's Defense Law, the council paid special attention to the discussion of the new and the still operative text of the draft of this law.

It was noted that further efforts had been made at the federal level to improve the solutions in many provisions of this law. The council believes that the prepared text expresses in a qualitatively new way some of the foundations of the all-people's defense system, especially in keeping with the further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a unique system of protection of our constitutional order and of our country's defense against aggression.

During the discussion the stance was taken that some more changes and addenda be proposed so that this law may express as comprehensively as possible the attained level and requirements of the further successful development of the all-people's defense system.

DELEGATES CRITICIZE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PLANNING GOALS

LD222350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces' Committee for Market and prices at their session today expressed dissatisfaction with the contents of the analysis on the problems of supplies, worked out by the Federal Executive Council and which will be debated by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces at their first autumn session on 30 September.

The main objection to this material is that it concentrates on the assessments of the present situation on the market and the causes which had led to it but at the same time, as Dusan Cehovian, delegate from Slovenia said, it does not try to answer the question what will our economic situation be in the future. Moreover, he noted that the Federal Executive Council had not succeeded earlier either in presenting to the delegates with the real state of affairs. As an example, we had entered this year "with a fairly superficial assessment, for instance, in relation to the price of oil. The present situation is to some extent also the consequence of superficial and erroneous assessments of the Federal Executive Council."

In the delegates' assessment, personal incomes are the only element of demand which had been curbed and the question is therefore raised how long can the stagnation of personal incomes be maintained because prices and costs of living are increasing so rapidly. Meanwhile, regulations are being passed in a facile way which create fresh financial burdens for associated labor in order to ensure funds to finance the immense general and joint consumption. In this context, investments particularly "exceed" all guidelines and strongly stoke inflation.

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU181845 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 80 No 1549 pp 7-11

[Stevan Niksic report on interview with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] The decision this year to devalue the dinar, which opened the decisive stage of the battle for stabilization of the economic currents, was only one of the reasons for this interview with Veselin Djuranovic. The president of the Federal Executive Council noted at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee, without beating about the bush, that "we must take a critical view of our attitude as regards implementation of the clearly formulated tasks of the 11th LCY Congress in the field of economic stabilization," and that "there is a certain disparity between our views and our concrete actions." We wanted to hear his opinions on the actual causes of such behavior and such a situation in which we have landed, and, of course, on the possibilities for overcoming this.

[Answer] As is known, our present stage of development has the characteristics of transition from a decisive role of the state in the overall sphere of social reproduction to a stage in which associated labor will have a decisive role in social reproduction, and this will be predominant in production relations. The process of emancipation of associated labor in this sense is underway, but it has displayed some slowness recently. Among other things, the actualization of several systemic solutions has not been brought to a conclusion, and socioeconomic conditions have not been fully assured in this respect, either. Under these conditions there is a considerable lack of coordination and synchronization in the realization of the role and power of several social sectors, and thus also in solving individual problems where one counted upon the role of associated labor on one side and the state on the other, as well as within the self-managing machinery that has been institutionalized.

The transitional nature of the present situation assumes much greater coordination and synchronization in the activities of the self-managing and all other social factors. Such a situation does not yet exist. Time is needed, too, but now we have the consequences manifested in the disparity which we are talking about.

For instance, to ensure the execution of the agreed policy and regulations, and the numerous self-managing acts, is now more and more the task of thousands of subjects each of whom has some obligations and responsibility. A unity of action and the necessary synchronization of all these activities are an essential factor in transforming "words into deeds." Consciously organized socialist forces have a very important role in this respect. There is no doubt about it: They must be at the center of the battle. However, there are many shortcomings.

[Question] Can you illustrate this with a concrete example?

[Answer] This was best confirmed in connection with the problems of supply, when it was shown that everyone did not carry out his role as he should, when the absence of joint action was felt, and when responsibility was passed on from one to another.

[Question] To what extent are we all capable of successfully carrying out the tasks under the new conditions? To what extent are the executive organs and administrative organs capable of doing it?

[Answer] In this respect, there are many problems.

[Question] Does a part of the reason for this disparity between views and concrete actions not lie in the fact that our system provides legitimacy to many mutually diverse interests, which are not easy to harmonize?

[Answer] It would be wrong to fail to point out that one of the basic reasons was also the fact that the necessary selection process in harmonizing the multitude of interests was not done and is not being done, so that unjustified compromises have been made in some instances at all levels, and the "priority right" was attained by many interests that could wait. This applies to some ambitions for material development and the development of noneconomic social activities, and ambitions for expanded rights without an existing material basis on which these rights could be realized. One cannot talk about a disparity between "words and deeds" if the aims and tasks are set unrealistically. And there is a great deal of that in our country. Under such conditions, actions were objectively weakened, despite the fact that we perceived the problems, critically pointed out the situation and decided on correct positions.

[Question] The impression exists that in this field the word "responsibility" has little by little actually lost its proper meaning.

[Answer] One should certainly not neglect the fact that responsibility is also out of harmony with criticism about the lack of implementation of the set policy. Let us take the example of deciding on investments. Although there is agreement in assessing the great disparity between the investments front and the actual available resources, and agreement about excessive investment spending as one of the essential causes of instability--about the collusion between political factors and business circles in making investment decisions--and although there are many reports on failed investments, on projects with losses and the like, there is nevertheless no responsibility for all this. Responsibility is indeterminate and boils down to general criticism. What is more, some decisions on mothballing investment projects--although they are not very numerous--are not accepted in essence and are objected to, despite the fact that up to 50 percent of the necessary funds may be lacking.

While pointing to this cause of variance between our orientation and the concrete actions taken in connection with this orientation, it is also necessary to stress the other kind of cause--resistance which appears in implementing the adopted policy, resistance motivated either by defense of acquired material positions--something that most frequently happens--or by protecting a bureaucratic-technocratic interest, that is by ideopolitical resistance of an anti-self-managing character, something that must not be underrated. Obstacles of this kind to implementing policy also find support in our ineffectiveness in implementing certain solutions pertaining to the system.

"Miraculous System"

[Question] Now, when we are facing irrefutable evidence of a "deepening of economic disproportions," many people recall a warning voiced by Kardelj a few years ago, when in a similar situation he recalled that "many systems were ruined on material disproportions."

[Answer] In my view, the essence of Kardelj's statement was in the fact that the system itself cannot automatically resolve problems of material disproportions, but that the system can make the undermining of proportions more difficult in the future. Kardelj reacted to those views which he equated with requests made in this sense: "Give us a miraculous system which will resolve all problems, and give us such an administration which will be able to establish economic stability despite the fact that we spend much and work little."

The sense of Kardelj's warning is not in opposing the building of the system and the ways for resolving material disproportions, but rather in stressing two basic positions. First, that one can only spend that much income as is created, what is earned on the basis of the results of work, and that there is no system which can by the force of automatism resolve the problems of material disproportions under conditions where more is spent than one actually has. And, second, questions of material disproportions must be resolved by creating appropriate material forces and production plants, which will be able to overcome the existing material disproportions. This can be ensured by a clearly defined goal, in this case by self-managing agreements within associated labor and by accords of the republics and provinces on common measures of economic policy and on ways of channeling the necessary funds for this purpose.

Therefore, our task now is to establish the basic material disproportions, the removal of which is in the common interest of all republics and provinces. In order to achieve this, we must give up something, we must "pay" for this with something, as Kardelj said in his warning that you recall.

How To Preserve the Standard of Living

[Question] Every economic reform brings to the surface certain new political and ideological problems. Does not the experience gained in the period of the reform that began in 1965 speak eloquently about this? Do you now also expect these kinds of consequences and what could these consequences consist of?

[Answer] The solution of the most important problems in the present stage of our development implies overcoming much that is obsolete in the trends of material development and in social relations, as well as in the ideological field. What is primarily necessary is a great sobering in the sense that our social development cannot continue to develop successfully with the present disproportion between the available income and the level of expenditures in all sectors, with the existing structural disproportions, and that the solutions pertaining to the system must be realized more rapidly, despite the fact that this is a long-term task.

This further presupposes the creation of a prevailing awareness in society of the need to coordinate development ambitions with actual relations, and to coordinate the policy of the standard of living and social standard with the demands of economic stabilization. In this connection, several questions arise which also have great sociopolitical implications.

Thus, for instance, in the present stage it is obvious that the task of preserving the standard of living arises first, and not of maintaining its growth at the past date of increase. It is superfluous to speak about the sensitive nature of this problem. However, it appears to be unavoidable that in the first 2 or 3 years of the next medium-term development plan, we must firmly decide in favor of this orientation--the preservation of the standard of living--so that later we can improve it. However, we should not weaken the material impetuses for those who increase productivity of labor.

Considerable problems will certainly arise in this respect. On the one hand, it is necessary to find ways not to weaken the material impetus of workers in the struggle for a greater income; and on the other hand, no promises can be made that the standard of living will continue to increase as in the past. Economic policy, measures particularly in the distribution of income and personal incomes, must proceed from these standpoints. The present situation regarding the growth of personal incomes, on the one hand, and the policy of prices, on the other hand, is also connected with the above. [paragraph continues]

The policy of personal incomes has been stabilized. There is no doubt about this. This also is an expression of the workers class' awareness and its readiness to bear in the most direct manner possible the burden of economic stabilization. However, the increase in prices is above the expected level, and a strong pressure is already being exerted on personal incomes, the tendency being that personal incomes should follow the increase in the cost of living, which results from an increase in prices. I have the impression that insufficient attention is paid to this problem when the problem of prices arises, and that this could seriously disturb the relations in distribution, and thus also economic stabilization.

[Question] The "strict" policy of economic stabilization, which you advocate, conceals a danger of provoking disturbances on the social level, particularly in the field of employment. You are certainly aware of this?

[Answer] The strengthening of the market laws and factors in creating income, and in the operations of work organizations, will inevitably intensify operating conditions, and thus a number of organizations of associated labor may perhaps incur losses and increase their losses. Operating at a loss is an old phenomenon of our economy. The change in the dinar exchange rate and the measures aimed at strengthening the market laws will only contribute to a complete revelation of all weaknesses in the development and current policy, and in the operations of work organizations. Since the monetary-credit policy measures must also be in full accordance with the demands of the struggle for economic stabilization, conditions for improving the operations of the organizations of associated labor operating at a loss are also being intensified. In this connection, serious problems will appear, but the question arises as to whether under the burden of social problems one should continue in the old way without finding economic solutions for unprofitable production, or should one under the new conditions resolutely develop new positions and a new policy aimed at improving operations, a policy that will rest on an economic basis and which will open up prospects.

I see a special problem in resistance which is already appearing. The basis of this resistance lies in preserving acquired positions within overall relations, in using the primary money issue or import regulations or the like. This, too, is no new phenomenon, but this phenomenon will perhaps now be more strongly expressed.

Why Is the Market Not Functioning

[Question] Does not a slowing down of economic growth, nonetheless, imply a risk in our specific situation?

[Answer] The problem of the dynamics of economic growth is very much present in the discussions on measures for economic stabilization. A slower rate of growth is being questioned from the standpoint of the policy of employment. In this connection, we again encounter the basic question: Will we more resolutely turn toward strengthening the qualitative factors of operations, or will we continue to retain an extensive feature of development, with all the consequences resulting from this, primarily in relation to the demands of the world market?

I have mentioned only certain problems, but all the experiences gained are a serious warning that we should not make mistakes as in the past, despite the need to be very active in searching for certain solutions to social problems which we will inevitably encounter, too. At all levels it is necessary constantly to follow the development of the situation and to take measures in time, measures which should influence the solution or alleviation of certain social problems. In this connection it would be extremely undesirable to give free rein to demagoguery and to promise unrealistic solutions for which no material foundations and opportunities exist. [paragraph continues]

However, it is also necessary to examine with the greatest attention every problem that concerns the workers' social and material position, because if this is not done the economic stabilization policy will be deprived of the basic social force to implement it.

[Question] As a matter of principle, we have never denied the importance of respecting objective economic laws in the development of a self-managing socialist society. However, the state-administrative logic of regulating economic trends has strengthened in proportion to the deterioration of the economic situation. How do you explain this? Does this not hide a danger which could cruelly take revenge on us in the future?

[Answer] A careful review of all basic legal solutions adopted on the basis of the Constitution and in accordance with the Law on Associated Labor demonstrates that more or less in all fields of social reproduction the state, or state regulations, are present in one form or another. In fact, the state role is incorporated into the political and economic system of socialist self-management, in the sense that it carries out a protective function of the basic interests of the workers class, or rather associated labor, but with a clear direction toward further withering away. This means that the sociohistoric conditions still imply the functioning of state regulations, as a rule where problems cannot be resolved in a self-managing way. From this viewpoint the role of the state is not outside or above the system, but is an integral part.

On the other hand, the constitution allocates a special role to the state power to issue regulations for cases when serious disturbances occur in the trends of social reproduction. In such cases one counts on a certain mechanism of administrative measures and interventions.

[Question] What has happened in recent years? The market is practically not functioning, and this means that the income of the basic organization of associated labor is not a newly created value verified by the law of the market (socially recognized), but is a sum that predominantly depends upon a number of administrative decisions.

[Answer] The process of social transformations on the basis of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the basic solutions pertaining to the system began simultaneously with strong disturbances in the trends of social reproduction that originated gradually during the course of the year, but also in parallel with significant changes in the world economy and on the world market. Under these conditions we were confronted with the need to frequently apply certain administrative interventions. Some feel that there were too many of these interventions. An evaluation of this problem calls for a detailed analysis of the conditions and reasons for adopting a pertinent state measures, but some of them could perhaps have been avoided.

It is essential to establish that the disturbances in the trends of social reproduction have not been caused by the system of self-management, but primarily by its incomplete implementation and insufficient development. However, it is also necessary to separate these and such state measures which the state takes on the basis of the Constitution and the law, measures which it must take, from the state moves, practices and relations that appear as unacceptable tendencies when the volume of administrative interventions is increasing.

However, despite everything, there are sufficient reasons to seriously draw attention to the danger of statist remnants and state interventionism as one of the vital obstacles to further development of socialist self-management. [paragraph continues]

The need for administrative measures under conditions of great disturbances may obscure the real danger of the aforementioned fact, and may water down further concrete work on implementing the basic solutions pertaining to the situation; all the more so because strong remnants of bureaucratic-statist consciousness and relations still exist.

Support of Foreign Partners

[Question] Maintaining the existing situation would lead to a further drop in production, to a complete replacement of the market with distribution, and would create new conflicts between the republics and provinces. The distribution of privileges can never be equitable. Do you not think that this leads us to something that has not much in common with our system?

[Answer] In this is the special importance of the fact that we are now embarking on a more organized and resolute manner on creating socioeconomic conditions to strengthen the economic foundations of the development of self-management, by expanding the scope for a stronger manifestation of market laws and economic motivation in the struggle for income. Naturally, all this must be most closely connected with the system of self-managing social planning.

[Question] You recently stated that our public, it appears, is not completely aware of the difficulties, or rather actual dimensions of our present economic problems. How do you explain this?

[Answer] I would not say that somebody has consciously concealed problems or that the public has unconsciously tried to avoid confronting unfavorable facts. An explanation can partially be found in the fact that we had a dynamic industrial development with high rates of growth, with employment of over 1 million new workers in the course of the current 5-year plan, in the fact that in this period we had no great shortages, in the fact that the standard of living and the social standard have been constantly increasing and so forth. And under these conditions it was difficult to impose the prevailing realization that we have an unfavorable economic situation, that the domestic market must be restrained and that it is necessary to "tighten the belt."

As far as the most responsible factors in the country are concerned, if one carefully analyzes the assessments of and positions on the economic situation and economic trends contained in the basic documents adopted by the country's leadership, one will see that this situation was frankly pointed out. However, judging by all indications, we, too, were affected by self-satisfaction. Thus timely and effective measures, which were the only ones that could sober all of us, were missing. And this, too, was one of the reasons why the "surge" did not begin earlier. The fact that certain warnings were not earlier translated into the language of a balance sheet which would make it possible to foresee certain trends, and to adopt measures in time, should also be stressed as a cause, for instance, as regards the liquidity of payments to foreign countries. But this is already a question of the capability of our institutions.

[Question] Do you not think that this situation was also fostered by the behavior of certain "political factors" who for a long time stimulated the illusion that we live in a society of abundance which can indulge in many things?

[Answer] Certainly, and this had its influence. I have already spoken about this. However, when the conduct of "certain political factors" is involved, it is necessary to say that in this respect there were occurrences of opportunism, localism and even demagoguery, as well as toleration of mistakes in investments, participation in the decisions on investments which were not based on realistic financial calculations. conduct according to the saying "if others do not want to do this why should we," or "if others have something why should we not have it" and so forth. [paragraph continues]

The sociopolitical factors to a great extent have on their "conscience" a tolerant attitude to violating self-managing agreements, to nonimplementation of social accords, and to the violation of legal regulations in particular.

In this connection, one must also not forget the responsibility of certain state organs which directly hold certain authority, which was not implemented in an appropriate manner either because of various pressures or because of opportunism.

[Question] Many reports have recently been published about the meetings of members of the Federal Executive Council and officials of the federal administration with foreign bankers. Is what is involved credit arrangements, like the one granted by the International Monetary Fund to Yugoslavia, or something else?

[Answer] The program of economic stabilization calls for certain financial support by means of foreign financial credits. The very fact that it is necessary to improve financially the balance of payments deficit of \$2 billion, illustrates the need to engage financial credits from abroad. The Federal Executive Council and the pertinent federal organs have embarked on the necessary activity in this respect. The basic approach in this activity is through bilateral contacts with the individual countries with which we have developed economic relations--and this is most closely connected with the further development of these relations--to obtain certain financial credits. To this end talks were held with representatives of governments and banks of several European countries with which we have a deficit in commodity exchange, then with several nonaligned countries which are oil producers, and with representatives of the U.S. banks and U.S. administration.

Tito's Testament

[Question] As president of the Federal Executive Council, while President Tito was still alive, you had in him a man who was able to advise you, to support you. To what extent has the situation, and also the tasks that you perform, changed after his death?

[Answer] As president of the Federal Executive Council I have taken care, and I continue to take care, that the Federal Executive Council is most directly responsible for everything it does, while implementing, naturally, the policy and decisions determined and adopted by the SFRY Assembly, and relying on the ideopolitical platform in the global sense decided upon by the LCY. I informed President Tito in accordance with the relations between the Federal Executive Council and the president of the republic, according to his and our need, depending on the importance and complexity of the problem. In doing this, I never tried to conceal behind his name and authority that which the Federal Executive Council was doing. This was the only correct attitude, which increases the responsibility of the Federal Executive Council and enables it to coordinate its relations with other institutions in the federation in accordance with the constitution.

It goes without saying that Tito's remarks, suggestions and observations were for me a political orientation, indispensable particularly in a situation when we in the Federal Executive Council faced a complex and socially sensitive problem. This was, by the way, in full accordance with both Tito's constitutional position and his role in the development of our society.

During the time of Comrade Tito's activities, this practice created conditions allowing the Federal Executive Council to operate also in the newly arisen situation in a way which suits its constitutional position and tasks. As the executive organ of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council must always consistently implement and further develop this relationship. [paragraph continues]

The process is complex and still continues because there are remnants of old relations. This is the consequence of an insufficiently effective transformation of these relations in accordance with the constitution. This year, we have particularly tried to perceive certain shortcomings in this respect and to jointly find proper solutions. I believe that we in the Federal Executive Council, and in the federal administrative organs in particular, must make even greater efforts in this respect.

In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind the legal obligations of the Federal Executive Council toward the SFRY Presidency. The relations between the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Presidency have acquired certain new qualities and content in the newly arisen situation. This is understandable because the SFRY Presidency collectively plays its role as "head of state," and thus all relations and links that existed with the president of the republic "are being transferred" to the line of relations between the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Presidency. Hence there is the need for constant mutual contacts and consultations, as well as for informing the SFRY Presidency. In the future, these relations and their development will necessarily have to be based on constitutional principles. This means that these relations can in no way replace or weaken the relations between the Federal Executive Council and the Assembly, or that the Federal Executive Council, when its authority is involved, cannot "hide itself" from the SFRY Presidency's view.

[Question] While recalling one of your last conversations with Tito, you mentioned that Tito showed interest in the process of reaching accords and coordinating views among the republics and provinces. Have you, during this brief period after Tito's death, gained the impression that in this respect Tito's testament is sufficiently respected?

[Answer] The process of making accords and agreements among the republics and provinces is the basis of decisionmaking in the federation laid down by the constitution on all important questions of the country's social and material development which are of common interest to all republics and provinces. Not only in the past and now, but also in the future, on the occasion of accords and agreements in the federation, it is necessary to count objectively on the need to coordinate a multitude of interests, both among the republics and provinces as well as among parts of associated labor which are frequently and objectively different. Agreements and accords will be reached either slowly or rapidly, easily or with difficulty, simply or complexly, depending on the socioeconomic conditions, which should make possible an objective approach in seeking consent to a certain accord or decision. For this reason it is primarily necessary to remove administrative and subjectivist obstacles in creating such conditions; this means that what is necessary is a consistent application of the basic solutions pertaining to the system, along the line of strengthening the decisive role of associated labor in social reproduction.

The political side of problems, that is the creation of a favorable political climate and strengthening of responsibility for successful agreements and for reaching consent, must certainly always be borne in mind. It is impossible to secure such perfected objective criteria which by themselves would ensure a process of accords without conflict, criteria which would guarantee that every interest will be met in an equal and just manner; that is, criteria that would prevent an individual or partial interest being imposed. Under these conditions, it is necessary to adopt from time to time certain compromise solutions.

I believe that the concern and interest which Tito constantly showed in connection with accords among the republics and provinces should be understood in this way.

[paragraph continues]

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It is fundamental to further develop relations in the federation in accordance with the constitution, and that the conscious socialist forces must always bear in mind, that the process of reaching agreements and accords should not assume the character of a sharpening of relations among the nationalities, but rather that a highly developed feeling of responsibility should exist both to implement the most important solutions pertaining to the system, as well as to ensure a constantly active role of the conscious socialist factor in the process of reaching accords. The vital part of this role is a constant concern aimed at strengthening the political and economic equality of all republics and autonomous provinces, and of all our peoples and nationalities, for the further strengthening of the Yugoslav unity on these foundations. To this end it is indispensable to continue to count on a significant contribution from the subjective factor, without which the entire system cannot function.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES JOINT TALKS ON ECONOMY

LD222216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Sep, TANJUG--In the talks held today at the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia by some 60 representatives of the economy, President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and a number of members of the Federal Executive Council it was agreed that a working group be formed at the federal level whose task would be to propose measures which will make possible normal production trends in the last quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year.

This working group should thus offer at the next two sessions a program for emerging from the present complex situation of the economy caused by difficulties in supplies of raw materials, reproduction materials and spare parts. Should this time limit not be adhered to, the warning said, not only could there be serious stagnation in production but also stagnation in exports which have, in fact, definitely been rising since the beginning of the year.

Businessmen said that the conditions of economic activity have deteriorated, that organizations of associated labor are facing illiquidity, even those which export most, and that this hinders the concluding of more long-term deals with foreign partners. There were comments to the effect that in this situation there is too much administration and that the procedure concerning exports and imports should be simplified.

Taking part in the discussion, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, first said that in tackling the problems the causes cannot be bypassed, and that in looking for a way out of the present difficulties we should bear in mind long-term solutions. In Djuranovic's assessment, the present situation is in many respects a consequence of excessive investments over a number of years. For investments 40 per cent of the social product is continually involved, which is too great a burden for any economy and understandably also for ours. Thus, in Djuranovic's view, more radical changes are required in the distribution of the social product, in particular with reference to investments, their structure and the method of financing. The view has prevailed that we cannot join the international division of labor with such a development concept because there competitiveness must be one of the main virtues.

What is necessary is a change in the economy which will strengthen the qualitative factors of economy activity, Djuranovic stressed. Trade with the world in the last 3 years has not been satisfactory--exports are below the planned figures, and imports are exceeding the permitted limits. Basically, this year's orientation toward export expansion has proved to be correct and we must count on it to an even greater extent in the years to come.

Regardless of the complex nature of economic circumstances real possibilities exist to relieve the country's balance of payments with other countries and to achieve a higher foreign exchange inflow.

Much can be achieved in the years to come, Djuranovic said, by relying on our own energy sources. If we add to this the untapped potential in agriculture, we arrive at the conclusion that the situation can be improved. Tourism is also one of our great opportunities and it should be developed more speedily than to date.

The new medium-term plan should be a program of economic stabilization. The Federal Executive Council believes that, parallel with the adoption of the plan, measures should also be taken which will guarantee its implementation. This refers to measures of economic policy which will be incorporated in the new 5-year plan and in so doing the discrepancy between the goals and the results achieved will be avoided. The medium-term plan should thus be a document which will clearly indicate the obligations of the federation, the republics and provinces; it will make known the conditions of economic activities and determine joint economic and development policy, Djuranovic said.

He stressed the great significance of and the need for preparations for the application of the new legislation on the system and social price control, which will come into force at the beginning of next year. But it has been observed that preparations are not proceeding with at the same rate in all environments. To date only one republic has adopted its law on process.

Speaking on the standard of living and the policy of personal incomes, Djuranovic said, that the increase in the cost of living and the real fall in earnings are at this point in time may be the most unfavorable factor in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. We must in the future oppose any further drop in real personal incomes. It is necessary to fight successfully for a policy of distribution by which workers in material production realize earnings in line with the increase in income while in all other activities receipts should be below that limit.

Djuranovic believes that the difficulties in supplies of agricultural and food products are chiefly of a subjective nature and a consequence of the nonimplementation of the agreed policy on the agroindustrial complex. Not enough attention has been paid to goods balance sheets, and without that there can be neither certain production nor orderly supplies.

BAKARIC ABLE TO LEAVE HOSPITAL DUE TO IMPROVED HEALTH

LD221909 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Zagreb, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--The improved health condition of Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, makes possible his early release from the hospital, a panel of doctors announced today. The announcement said that a British specialist, Professor Goodwin, had been consulted and that he examined Dr Bakaric.

The senior Yugoslav functionary underwent an operation at the urological clinic of the clinical centre in Ljubljana towards the end of June. Late in July, Dr Bakaric entered the military hospital in Zagreb because of a deterioration in his health condition.

DOLANC HOLDS TALKS WITH TUZLA COMMUNISTS

AU191901 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 80 p 4

[M.M. report]

[Text] Tuzla--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Tuzla yesterday where he attended a meeting of the city's political aktiv. Heading a working group of the LCY Central Committee charged with preparing an analysis of further tasks of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the development of the delegate system and socioeconomic relations in the organizations of associated labor and local communities, Stane Dolanc held talks with Tuzla communists on questions pertaining to this sphere of activity. After the meeting he visited the Dobrnja mine of the Tito mine complex as well as the Tuzla portrait gallery.

DOLANC OPENS LJUBLJANA SURGEONS CONGRESS

LD221946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Ljubljana--In the Ivan Cankar Cultural Center in Ljubljana tonight Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in the presence of many prominent sociopolitical workers, opened the 15th Congress of Yugoslav Surgeons.

Dolanc Address

LD222244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Report on LCY Central Committee Presidium member Stane Dolanc's 22 September speech at the opening of the 15th Congress of Yugoslav Surgeons in Ljubljana]

[Text] Ljubljana, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc first pointed to the expressly human character and sense of the vocation of surgeons. This is the case particularly in our democratic and socialist community which has oriented itself irrevocably toward self-management, that is in favor of such humanistic forms and contents of social and interpersonal relations which bravely travel the paths of the final liberation of man and his human essence from all forms of subjugation and alienation.

Dolanc then recalled our medical service during the National Liberation Struggle, our partisan medical corps and the numerous partisan hospitals and surgical interventions which, in view of the general conditions of the National Liberation War and in particular of the shortage of the most essential instruments, anesthetics and medicines, marked real medical achievements. I should also like to remind you, Dolanc said, of the epic of the glorious battles on the Neretva and Sutjeska and Tito's understanding of the ethical and human saving of the wounded and typhoid sufferers under conditions which demanded superhuman efforts and sacrifices. Here the humanism of the doctor's vocation was identified to the end with the humanism of the popular struggle for freedom and human happiness. After all, it is not in the least coincidental that many of our top surgeons came from the ranks of the celebrated partisan doctors.

Stane Dolanc then stated that in our country 6 to 7 percent of the national income is set aside for health. Of this, about 70 percent is for health care itself, and the remainder is used to compensate for the loss of personal income as a result of illness, pregnancy and birth and for other such costs. He said that in 10 years the number of doctors had grown from 20,436 to 35,944, pharmacists had increased from 3,446 to 5,131 and the number of hospital beds had gone up from 114,940 to 130,363, while the number of inhabitants per doctor, which in 1952 was 2,565, had dropped to 726.

As you know, Dolanc went on, there are many problems in this sphere. Some of these are caused by justified dissatisfaction on the part of working people and citizens. It is not only a question of the slow and unsatisfactory realization of their constitutional position, that is, the influence of the insured on the functioning of health care. Here I am thinking primarily of the direct realization of their rights as regards health care. In some health organizations working people and citizens meet great difficulties and obstacles, particularly those of an administrative and technical nature.

I think we should look at administration in the sphere of health care in detail and simplify it, so that health workers have the time to do what they should be doing in the social division of labor, which is their basic duty, and not be overburdened with administrative business. This situation in health organizations and expert services of self-management interest communities seems to be becoming increasingly more difficult. There is a very strong tendency to transform self-management interest communities in health care, as well as their expert services, into some kind of administrative and operative organs, which often act in the same way as the one-time state interventions in this sphere. But if such an effect had its own logic in the earlier state system, then in today's self-management relations it is more like a caricature, but with serious negative consequences in such a sensitive area as people's health.

A slowness is evident in the self-management transformation of health activity as a whole, in the realization of the principle of the free exchange of labor and in insuring real influence on the part of those insured and their delegates on decisionmaking in self-management interest communities on vital questions of organization and implementation of health care.

Thus, for example, Dolanc went on, there are also quite a few deviations and instances of lack of ability to cope in the sphere of organizing basic organizations of associated labor in the health sphere. This is demonstrated mainly in two ways: Either there has been no attempt to form basic organizations of associated labor or it is contrary to every socioeconomic and expert logic and in some places there is really a disproportionately large number of minute basic organizations of associated labor.

Stane Dolanc said that we need more rational organization of health activities as a whole, more realistic plans of developing health care, scientifically based standards in health and norms of medical work, a specified price for services and reward according to work. In this connection, the self-management planning of health care--from the basic organization of associated labor and local communities up to the sociopolitical communities and self-management interest communities--needs to be the basic instrument of free exchange of labor by means of which the aims and volume of work in satisfying health needs and interests of citizens are set out. Such relations also permit the more efficient elimination of a series of accompanying phenomena, from the disproportionately large volume of sick leave and absence from work to the so-called "blue envelopes." For us this is particularly important today when we are in the middle of the social battle for stabilization of economic trends.

Dolanc then spoke about unjustified sick leave. Absences from work, he said, are enormously high today. According to official statistics more than 84 million working days were lost as a result of illness and sick leave in 1978. It is not difficult to calculate the enormity of the loss in production and the social product, not to mention health insurance contributions.

As this very unfavorable tendency continues to increase, it seems that we need the broadest discussion on it in work organizations, but also in medical institutions, with doctors and health workers in general.

Another phenomenon which should be mentioned here and which is incompatible with humane ethics and in direct contradiction to general efforts to secure health care for citizens is the shortage of some vital drugs. We discussed this recently at the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. I think that the shortage of drugs is open to the broadest social censure, the more so because the causes of this shortage are of a subjective rather than objective nature. We must do everything, including the application of sharp measures of personal and social responsibility, to ensure that the shortage of medicines does not occur again.

I should like to turn your attention, Dolanc went on, to the phenomenon of a considerable growth in the number of our citizens who seek treatment abroad. In 1979 1,769 instances of treatment outside the country were approved, which is an increase of nearly 200 patients in relation to the previous year. Last year alone 183,320,000 dinars in hard currency were paid out for their treatment, and this represents an increase of 34 percent on costs in the previous year. And this is only what has already been paid. To this we need to add debts to the hospital in Genolier in Switzerland of 3.7 million Swiss francs which, together with debts to centers in Houston, London, Milwaukee, Zurich and others, and added to the costs already paid, amounts to more than 250 million dinars in hard currency.

I also know that this is a very sensitive topic, said Dolanc, for human health cannot be measured in money. Nevertheless the question arises of whether our medical science is really at such a level of development that all of the 1.7 percent of patients referred to should have had to be treated abroad. According to some expert assessments, at least three quarters of these patients could have been treated successfully in our country. It is also worth saying that the costs of treatment abroad are added to by the costs of the doctors accompanying the patients, a practice which has developed to such an extent that among doctors today the expression "health tourism"--naturally in the pejorative sense--has gained currency. I wonder what ultra modern apparatus and instruments we might have been able to buy for our medical centers for that amount of money, how many experts we might have trained and how many drugs we might have been able to import.

Finally, it is my view that such a situation not only does not contribute toward economy, but above all reduces--and without any basis--confidence in our medical science, our cadres and in the last instance, in our society as a whole.

I have touched on this question, Dolanc went on, not from the viewpoint of an abstractly conceived economizing which is not functional, which in reality is not economizing but most frequently is extravagance. Real savings are made not only when we are freed of unnecessary costs but when all the material, educational, cadre and other types of conditions are created for the most rational and efficient human work, always at the highest scientific and technical level.

When I say this, I am pleading for the most rapid possible development of our medical science, but not in some kind of autarchic sense. I think that its optimum development is only possible in cooperation and accordance with the achievements of world medical science. And this presumes, among other things, equipping our clinic centers with the most up-to-date apparatus and other scientific-technical equipment, as well as mutual expert linking and a certain degree of division of labor among our centers, the sending of medical experts on specialized training in Yugoslav and foreign clinic centers, a highly developed scientific and medical information system and so forth.

Undoubtedly our medical science has reached a world level in many areas, but there are also areas in which we lag a little behind and there will certainly be discussion of this at your congress, said Stane Dolanc.

LCY PRESIDIUUM MEMBER CULAFIC ON ROLE OF INFORMATION MEDIA

LD222150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)--"It was not by accident that we realized that our public information system must rid itself as soon as possible of the vestiges and characteristics of the press which exists in bourgeois and etatist societies. Hand in hand with the changes which we have already carried out in our political system, there emerges the need to build and develop our system of public information more fully and consistently as part of our political system. Also, all necessary conditions have to be established so that we can have self-management journalism in the full sense of the word."

This was stressed in his conversation with BORBA journalists by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The occasion for the meeting was the fact that the role of public information media will be discussed at one of the forthcoming sessions of the LCY Central Committee. Culafic stressed that one should not assume that up until now our information media had not (?operated) in keeping with the requirements and relations of our self-management society, but that even greater results are expected of them.

A reader in our society must be influenced by truth alone, said Culafic. By presenting the truth a contribution is made to the implementation of one of the basic rights of self-managers, the right to truth. Partiality for the benefit of truth is the only partiality which we must nurture. In so doing one has to bear in mind the fact that the path to the truth is not an easy one. In uncovering and presenting the truth the journalist, according to Culafic, must not be burdened by fear as to whether or not someone will like his text or whether it will "fit" into somebody's views.

When proceeding from the platform of the League of Communists any fear of "risk" is superfluous and can only hamper journalists' creative approach. Culafic stressed that journalism which claims to speak from positions of truth must use Marxist methods. In addition, information activity should not be professionalism pure and simple but a condition and an expression of socialist self-management. There is not and there cannot be press outside and above society nor can there be journalistic truth outside social truths and, by the same token, there is no journalistic courage outside social and self-management courage.

Culafic then stressed that our journalism does not yet match the demands posed by the present times. Too much attention is concentrated on the work of forums and leadership. Subject matter is by and large presented in a protocol fashion. Perhaps this is conditioned by the practice itself, but it seems to be rather a consequence of the vestige of "classical journalism" which was fed by activities of authoritarian subjects and of political subjects alienated from the working people. In reports on the session most space is given to those who occupy higher positions in the political hierarchy and not to those who worked most and who spoke in a most cogent way. The result is that the public gets an inadequate impression of the actual contribution to the struggle for the relations which we are building.

Warning about the two extremes and dangers--about the controlled and bulletin type of press on the one hand and about the liberalistic concept on the other--Culafic said that we should build our public information system to be in keeping with the premises of our Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the LCY policy laid down at the 10th and 11th congresses.

Socialist self-management society needs the information system which will be capable of establishing, further developing and affirming socialist self-management public opinion.

Speaking of the attitude toward journalists and journalism, Culafic recalled Edvard Kardelj's statement whereby social influence on information and its quality should not be exercised by issuing directives but through a lively and constant contact between top political and state organs and the journalists. Everywhere in the world journalists come, practically every day, into government and political centers. They do not quote anybody, they do not start off by saying to whom they talked or when they talked. The important thing for them is that they have been informed.

"There are no such conversations in our country, said Culafic. In our country there is either an interview, or a statement, or a press conference, or nothing. In fact we should make far more use of informal talks, and not merely of interviews, statements and the like. This is only one aspect of the position of the journalist, the position which in the system of information and in our society has not been worked out in a satisfactory manner. When we stress the independence of a public medium, we should also stress the independence of the journalist because without that there is no creative journalistic role."

"Socialization of the flow of information consists above all in the real position, right and responsibility of the working man and citizen to exert a fundamental influence on the giving, receiving, using, interpreting and disseminating information."

Thus socialization, in Culafic's words, is not just a mere institutionalized organizing activity. What is more, it is often equated with the setting up of publishing and program councils, although often there are no permanent links between the members of the councils and those who had appointed them. Members of the councils often represent themselves and their views. As opposed to this, socialization is a process which implies continuous efforts by social and self-managing factors to have the socialist, self-managing, delegate and working class contents and interests implemented. It must refer to the information activity as a whole and not merely to public information media. Socialization also means the links between the information activity and the social base, the defense of socioeconomic and political trends of socialist self-managing society from antiself-managing and antisocialist attacks and tendencies.

Stressing in conclusion that public information media should not be a transmission belt between someone who determines and pursues the policy and the masses which implement this, or a [word indistinct] "force," partner in political life, Culafic said that information activity must develop consistently with self-managing foundations, on those same foundations on which we are developing society as a whole. The work on drafting federal legislation on the foundations of the system of public information as well as other debates, above all in the Socialist Alliance and its sections, will also make a contribution to the clarification of our views and the charting of a clear orientation, Culafic said.

"But in essence," Culafic said in conclusion, "agreements should be sought in practice, in the summing up and continuous promotion of the experiences of (?delegates) and collectives who work directly on this. Even if we cannot for the time being provide complete answers, the essential thing is that we are moving forward and that we have clear directions of the further development of the public information system as an important part and factor of our political system of socialist self-management."

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION DISCUSSES ANTI-YUGOSLAV PROPAGANDA

AU191741 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Belgrade (TANJUG)--Foreign information media continue their anti-Yugoslav propaganda with attacks on our country, engaging in the current period mainly in forecasts about our poor prospects resulting, as they claim, from insurmountable economic difficulties. Certain news media that had not been known for this kind of activity previously have now joined the older known media in this connection, it was reported at the session of the SFRY Assembly commission for information that discussed these questions. The general conclusion of the session was that our most powerful weapon in the struggle against such efforts is to ensure that the truth about Yugoslavia will penetrate as far around the world as possible.

It was emphasized in the discussion that greater attention should be paid to our own information dissemination to the domestic public because failures that occur in this connection from time to time help those beyond Yugoslavia's borders to present a false picture of us. By frequently changing the tactics of their attacks, the foreign media show how badly they want to present Yugoslavia as it is not and thus even the most reactionary circles of the emigre reactionary groups are shedding the cloak of terrorism and presenting themselves as democratic political opposition.

Members of the commission were unanimous in their assessment that we should detail methods to oppose such propaganda activity.

NEW SERBIAN RULE RESTRICTS JOURNALISTS

AU191919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Accents: Uniformity"]

[Text] At his 1-hour press conference following last week's session of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Vojislav Micovic, republican secretary for information, informed journalists about certain new elements of the public nature of work of the republican government. The fact is that journalists will continue to be able to attend the sessions of the Executive Council and write about the topics on the agenda but will not be able--as they have until now--to quote individual participants in the discussion.

The explanation for this rule is that the Executive Council is a collective organ and the reports on its work must show the results of such collective work.

In this connection the republican secretary warned journalists that they must adhere to the new methods of work because otherwise they would be in danger of losing their accreditation.

Thus, in future, reporters will have no choice but to use in their reports such style as "one comrade said about a certain phenomenon..." or to report the official announcements, something that might contribute to greater uniformity of the methods of information dissemination, because a majority of the executive councils follows the practice of issuing such announcements, the newspaper EKONOMSKA POLITIKA reports.